The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7447. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WITHOUT EFFECT ON THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, has no appreciable effect on the general market here.

LIVERPOOL NOT AFFECTED BY THE FAILURE.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here. It is reported that their shipments of cotton will be well protected.

AMERICANS IN PARIS IN CONSTERNATION OVER THE FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—THE ROTHSCHILDS REFUSE TO HONOR THE FIRM'S BILLS OF CREDIT.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Paris says the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has spread consternation among the Americans in that city. The Rotschilds gave notice early to-day that they would not honor the credits of the firm. They even attempted to recover moneys which were paid to-day at their house here before it was aware of the failure. Their agent took a gentleman who refused to refund before Minister Washburne, who supported the latter in his refusal. The feeling among Americans is very bitter.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLY INTRODUCES AND SUPPORTS HIS SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill further to empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Mr. Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government because it was based on wrong principles. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No." Continuing his remarks he said the bill was also objectionable, because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine service. The act of 1872 already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then 958 vesels have been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the Executive, facilitate more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of fuller legislation to be had next session.

Mr. Sullivan thought the load line provision for stowing grain should be engrafted in the bill.

Mr. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing consideration of Mr. Plimsoll's bill.

Various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading. Its second reading is fixed for Friday morning.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED AUG. 14.

LONDON, July 29—6 A. M.—The *Post* says the Government hopes to be able to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August.

THE ENGLISH LOCK-OUTS.

LONDON, July 28.—Thirty-one mills are closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are out of employment. Both the employers and operatives have held meetings and resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strikes should extend to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

THE TRIAL OF ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.

LONDON, July 28.—The trial of Alexander and William Collie, of the late firm of Alexander Collie & Co., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, began at Guildhall this morning, but, upon the conclusion of to-day's proceedings, was adjourned for a week.

GRANT'S COTTON MILLS IN GLASGOW BURNED.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Grant's cotton mills in this city have been destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred of the employes effected their escape with much difficulty. The loss by the fire is $500,000.

THE AMERICAN TEAM VISIT WOOLWICH—MOODY AND SANKEY ON A TOUR IN WALES.

LONDON, July 28.—The American Team, with Major Gen. McMurdo, visited Woolwich Arsenal to-day. They were received by Col. F. A. Campbell, the retiring Superintendent; Col. Younghusband, his successor; Deputy Assistant Superintendent R. S. Fraser, inventor of the heavy guns, and Cols. Lyons, Field, and Gordon, who accompanied them through the works. The visitors had an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of eighty-ton guns. Every facility and courtesy was shown them by the officers of the institution.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are making a tour in North Wales. On Monday next they will assist at the laying of the corner-stone of a Presbyterian church at Roseth, near Wrexham.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES WON BY FREEMAN.

LONDON, July 28.—The race for the Goodwood Stakes took place to-day at the Goodwood meeting, and was won by Freeman. Bertram was second, and Escort third. There were thirteen starters. The finish of the race was very exciting. Escort was the favorite, the odds against him being two to one. The betting against Freeman was five to one, and against Bertram fourteen to one. The following is a summary:

THE GOODWOOD STAKES, (handicap,) of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, and 5 sovereigns only if declared, with 200 added; second to receive 100 sovereigns; two miles and a half; fifty-seven subscribers, thirty-two of whom declared.

Mr. Heneage's ch. h. Freeman, by Kettle Drum, out of Haricot, 6 years 1
Mr. Barclay's b. h. Bertram, by the Duke, out of Constance, 6 years 2
Lord Scarborough's br. c. Escort, by Rataplan, out of Chaperon, by Flatcatcher, 3 years.......... 3

GERMANY.

BARON SCHLOESSER TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

BERLIN, July 28.—Baron Schloesser, the German Ambassador to the United States, will soon return to Washington.

FRANCE.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE—INDEMNITY DUE FRENCH CITIZENS FOR LOSSES IN OUR WAR.

VERSAILLES, July 28.—The proposed list of members of the Permanent Committee consists of thirteen Deputies of the Right and twelve of the Left.

M. Raoul Duval intends, in the Assembly, to ask the Government why the indemnity due French citizens for losses sustained by them in the United States during the late war has not been paid, while the claims of other foreigners have been settled.

RUSSIA.

COL. FORNEY TO TRY AND SECURE RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE CENTENNIAL.

BERLIN, July 28.—Col. Forney goes to St. Petersburg, by way of Austria and Hungary. The object of his journey is to induce Russia to participate in the Philadelphia Exhibition.

SPAIN.

REPORTED MUTINY OF THE CARLISTS AT SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, July 28.—The bombardment of Seo de Urgel continues. It is reported that the Carlists there have mutinied and spiked their guns.

A FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ONE OF THE OLDEST WEST INDIA COMMISSION HOUSES CLOSED — THEY REFUSE TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

About noon it was whispered on the floor of the Commercial Exchange that the house of John Mason & Co., one of Philadelphia's old landmarks in the West India Commission business had failed. To confirm the rumor your correspondent waited upon one of the firm, and though a statement of the assets and liabilities was refused, he was assured that the firm had failed. It was learned that this failure did not grow directly out of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. On good authority it was stated that the paper of the firm had been protested in New-York during the latter part of last week, and on Monday and yesterday. This caused the embarrassment, and, seeing no avenue of escape, it was deemed advisable to close the concern.

The losses of the firm are rumored to foot up about $200,000, and were owing to the same causes which caused Henry G. Morris to close up in April last. The fluctuations of the currency and the bad credit in Cuba, where a large amount of their money was invested, coupled with the tight squeeze which the house is alleged to have had to weather through the panic of 1873, is supposed to have done the work of ruin completely. The firm was changed about a year since, occasioned by the death of Mr. John Mason, and his son took his place. It is also said that the will of the elder Mason took a large amount of money from the firm and divided it among the heirs, which tended to weaken the concern. They did business back as far as the year 1844, and have imported as many as 35,000 hogsheads of sugar in one year.

Of late years the firm has not been regarded as strong nor their business as large as formerly. They were well known, and their failure seems to be deeply regretted by business men at large. The members of the firm now are John Mason, Jr., H. Frank Robinson, and Henry Preaut, the latter being about seventy years of age, and one of the original members of the house.

A heavy stock speculator named Charles Byard is reported as having become embarrassed yesterday to a large amount, and is now making arrangements for a settlement. He is one of the principal operators of Third street.

FAILURE IN LOUISVILLE.

THE TOBACCO EXCHANGE BANKING COMPANY SUSPENDED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—The Tobacco Exchange Banking Company of this city closed its doors yesterday. The institution has been regarded for some time as in a precarious condition, and its present suspension has no connection whatever with the New-York failure. As far as can be learned no bank or person in Louisville has been affected by Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally fallen, east of the Rocky Mountains, being highest in the Gulf States and lowest in the North-west. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from Kansas eastward over the Ohio Valley to the Middle Atlantic coast. Occasional rains have also fallen on the west Gulf coast, in the lake region, and southern New-England. The temperature has risen in the North-west and upper lake region and fallen in the Middle and Eastern States. The river has continued slowly rising at Vicksburg and New-Orleans and stationary or falling at other points.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling to stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, stationary or rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas in the last and possibly first sections.

For the lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys falling or stationary barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Middle States falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, winds backing to south-west and south-east, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi will continue falling or stationary at Cairo and Memphis, and stationary or slowly rising at Vicksburg and New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M	70°	72°	3:30 P. M	85°	80°
6 A. M	71°	[illegible]	6 P. M	80°	82°
9 A. M	78°	72°	9 P. M	73°	75°
12 M	82°	69°	12 P. M	71°	70°

Average temperature yesterday .... 74°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 76¼°

ROBBERY BY TRAMPS.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 28.—Monday forenoon two tramps entered the house of Mr. Morse, at East Redfield, and seizing Mrs. Morse by the throat, choked her until she surrendered $45, all the money in the house, with which they decamped. Mr. Morse was at work haying near the house at the time, but the rascals made their escape before he could be warned. The State seems to be overrun with these fellows this season, and the public indignation is reaching such a pitch that an example will soon be made of some of them.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 28.—A carter named Dominick, alias Connolly, of St. Roches, was some days ago employed by a man from Point Levis to drive him to Beauce, but afterward was induced to drive to Jericho, where the carter was subsequently found dead, with marks of violence on his person, his vehicle rifled and broken, and horse wounded. The facts were laid before the Police Court to-day for action by the Crown authorities.

TORNADO IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* reports a tornado of limited extent passed through Switzerland County, Ind., yesterday, scattering harvested grain, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees, and prostrating the growing crops, but causing no loss of life.

CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D., ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—The Trustees of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, this afternoon unanimously elected Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., of New-York, President of that institution.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE END OF THE SAVARY REPORT.

M. ROUHER'S DEFENSE—THE VICE-EMPEROR IN THE TRIBUNE—STORMY LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—M. GAMBETTA'S VIOLENCE—RESULTS OF THE ROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 16, 1875.

On Wednesday last I went to Versailles to hear M. Rouher's defense, and must confess that it made a very strong impression upon my mind. It seemed to me that he left nothing at all of the Savary report, but as this is a personal appreciation, I must say that hostile journals affirm that he did not meet a single one of the accusations brought against him and his party. How such divergences of opinion can exist I must leave the reader to determine, for in order to prove my own position I should be obliged to analyze a report of 500 pages, and compare it point by point with a speech three hours in length. But whether M. Rouher did or did not refute the charges in the Savary report, he did make a profound impression upon the Assembly. Two years ago he was not allowed to speak at all, or spoke amid incessant insults and interruptions; but on this occasion he was listened to with the greatest interest, and at times the most complete silence reigned throughout the hall. On Monday, the date fixed for the debate upon the Nièvre election, the order of the day was reached at so late an hour that it was adjourned over by common consent. On Tuesday M. Savary's report came up, and after it M. de Bourgoing entered the tribune to make his defense. But, notwithstanding his efforts, the election was invalidated by a majority of thirty votes, and Baron de Bourgoing left his seat upon the floor to find a place among the spectators in the gallery. Immediately after this vote M. Raoul Duval announced an interpellation, the object of which was to permit M. Rouher to speak, and after introducing it in a short discourse, M. Rouher entered the tribune. From all sides of the house there came cries of "To-morrow," but they were met by countercries of "Go on," and, folding his arms, M. Rouher waited for silence, and then began his speech by saying that he was perfectly ready then, and would go on even though a night session were necessary; but this declaration led the Deputies to think of their dinners, and the question of adjournment was carried. Curiosity to hear M. Rouher had induced many Deputies to urge an immediate discussion, but when they found that the orator would require two or three hours they were only too glad to change their minds.

SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The news that M. Rouher was to speak on Wednesday created a marked impression in the city, and all the members of the Assembly who could be reached were besieged for tickets. At 1 o'clock the Saint Lazare Station was crowded with persons waiting for their Deputy friends, but few of them managed to obtain a word of hope, as all the tickets had been given out the evening before. The train went out crowded, nevertheless, and hundreds rushed up to the palace yard and crowded about the doors of the Assembly. In the *couloirs* there was great animation, the Deputies discussing in groups in a very heated manner at times, and long before the President entered, every seat in the house was filled. The diplomatic box was filled. Prince Hohenlohe and Prince Orloff being early in their places, and engaged in studying the groups of men so earnestly debating upon the floor of the house. Owing to his hostility to M. Rouher and the Imperialists, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier had the delicacy to leave the President's chair, which was occupied by M. de Kerdrel.

M. ROUHER APPEARS.

There was great noise and confusion for a time, but all this ceased when M. Rouher mounted the steps of the tribune, and coolly arranged his papers before him, like an advocate preparing to plead a cause at the bar. The Vice-Emperor was looking better than I had seen him for some time. He has grown very stout and flabby, but otherwise he is the same Rouher who used to charm the Senate with his eloquence and bring down rounds of applause even from the Opposition benches. His voice has grown feeble, however, and it lacked the sonorous ring of other days. Saying that he had come to exercise the legitimate right of self-defense M. Rouher dwelt upon the charge made against the party of the Appeal to the People. After showing the danger of an Assembly usurping judicial functions, and of taking such cases as this from the hands of justice, M. Rouher began upon the Savary report, and made short work of the charges contained in it, very few of which are based upon competent evidence. He characterized the report as one of the most stupid and childish that had ever occupied the attention of a legislative body, and said that its want of logic would have insured its immediate condemnation if it had not been deemed necessary for party and partisan ends.

STORMY PROCEEDINGS.

For some time M. Rouher was listened to with great interest and attention, but after a time the interruptions began, and sharp words were hurled at the speaker or bandied about the House. On reading the official reports no one can form an idea of these interruptions. When one is made it is immediately answered from another part of the House, and this gives rise to many other cries and responses, the whole being so confused that the reporters can catch but little. They get what they can, however, and at night the Deputies correct the proofs of the official report, striking out as much as they please of the language attributed to them. More than half the interruptions are erased in this way, and those which remain are generally corrected and revised, in order to make them more appropriate to the occasion or more in accord with the language used by the speaker. M. De Kerdrel tried in vain to stop these interruptions, and called several members to order, but M. Rouher never left one of them without an answer. One of his strong points is his ready wit and his quickness at repartee, and, to use a common phrase, he always gave back as good as was sent. For example, at one time, when treating of the publication of the private papers seized in the domiciliary visits—a publication which he severely blamed—M. Savary cried, "It is not true; you yourself asked me to publish them." "M. Savary," said M. Rouher, "once in your life you came to ask a favor of me; I never asked one of you on any occasion." The house burst out with laughter. This refers to an episode of M. Rouher's Ministry. In 1871 M. Savary and his father called upon M. Rouher to ask a sinecure in the War Department in order to exempt the young man from military service. The request was not granted, and the offense has never been forgiven; but the Government of the 4th September gave M. Savary his sinecure, and by it he managed to keep out of the war. As the man he was condemning, M. de Bourgoing, commanded a regiment of Mobiles and behaved in the most glorious manner, the Chamber appreciated M. Rouher's rather sharp hit. M. Gambetta and others fared little better when they tried their hands at interruptions, for not one that could be heard was allowed to pass unanswered. The Right treated M. Rouher with great consideration. Seeing that he was growing fatigued they asked him to take a short rest, and, despite some objections from the other side of the House, a recess of twenty minutes was voted. The last part of the session was very stormy, but not so much so as when M. du Temple was in the tribune, and when M. Rouher closed there were rounds of applause from the Right and even from the Right-Centre. As it was then near 6 o'clock, the reply of the Ministers and of M. Savary was put off for the night.

M. SAVARY IN THE TRIBUNE.

Yesterday M. Savary entered the tribune to reply to M. Rouher, but seemed to have very little idea of the difficulties of his task. He overreached his aim by excessive violence of language, and only succeeded in amusing his enemies and saddening his friends. He is yet too young, or has not the mental calibre to cope with such an antagonist, and with the exception of Jules Simon, Roual Duval, and M. Grévy, there are no members of the present Chamber who can. He reproached everybody, not only in the Assembly but out of it, and took Paul de Cassagnac to task for saying a good word of the principles of hereditary monarchy. In his peroration M. Savary stupefied his friends by announcing that the restoration of the Empire was near at hand, but he hoped that it would be of short duration, for the new Empire would make a new war, and would certainly be defeated. M. Haentjens replied to M. Savary, nearly equaling him in violence, and made a strong attack upon the Prefect of Police. This brought up M. Buffet, who defended his subordinate, and declared that M. Renauld had done his duty in signaling the manœuvres of the political parties. He had not done so with one party alone, but had also spoken in strong terms of the radical organization, and there, M. Buffet said, would be found the only danger. The Left sprang up in wrath. Nearly half the members rose to their feet and shook their fists at M. Buffet, while crying out all sorts of insolent and insulting phrases. M. Dufaure came to the relief of his colleague, and not only approved the acts of the Prefect of Police, but declared that perfect harmony reigned in the Cabinet, and that he and M. Buffet were of one mind. A great many rumors were afloat about divisions in the Ministry, but all its members were agreed, and would stand or fall together.

M. GAMBETTA'S WRATH.

I have very little doubt that a resolution of censure upon the Bonapartists would have been voted if M. Gambetta had kept out of the tribune, but he came bounding up the stairs, and with every appearance of anger launched out into a violent tirade against M. Buffet and the Government. The Premier, he said, was a Bonapartist in disguise like M. de Broglie, and had spoken on this occasion for the purpose of protecting the Bonapartists. To this M. Buffet replied in an unexpected manner. He turned the question completely by making a violent attack upon the Radicals, and, saying that M. Gambetta's attack was designed simply to overthrow the Ministry, dared him to present a resolution to that effect. M. Gambetta saw that he had fallen into a trap, and in trying to extricate himself he made matters worse. M. Baragnon hastened to bring forward an order of the day which expressed confidence in the Government and blamed no one, but the Radicals wanted one blaming both the Government and the Bonapartists and sustaining M. Savary. As the order of the day pure and simple had the priority, the Left saw that they were defeated, and withdrew in a body from the hall. M. Baragnon's motion was put and carried by a vote of 483 to 3, the announcement of it, although partially expected, throwing the Republicans into a state of consternation. M. Gambetta's interference had reconstituted the majority of the 24th of May or the Conservative league against the Republicans.

RESULTS OF THE REPORT.

After a year's work, after all the noise that has been made about it, Mr. Savary's report ended in nothing, and the Bonapartists did not have a shadow of blame cast upon them in the resolution that was voted. M. Buffet has long been trying to reconstitute this majority, but has failed because the Right Centre insisted upon excluding the Bonapartists, but in presence of the danger pointed out by the Premier the Orleanists voted with the Bonapartists against the Radicals. Thus it will be seen that the Savary incident has ended in an unexpected manner, and it remains to be seen whether or not the majority just formed of the Conservative elements of the Chamber can be kept together. The Radical organs are very bitter this morning and criticise M. Buffet with great severity, but some of them acknowledge that M. Gambetta was *maladroit*. He went so far as to propose a resolution of distrust, thinking that the hatred of Bonapartism would enable him to get it through, but M. Buffet's energetic language turned the majority upon his side, and the Republicans had to retreat in as good order as possible. Of course this has greatly strengthened the hands of the present Ministry, and will have a marked effect upon the character of the coming elections.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Trains arriving to-day brought a large number of visitors. The prominent arrivals at the West End Hotel are Marquis Delanza, of Italy; Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. B. Cornell, Hon. S. B. Stett, of Philadelphia; Surgeon General Barnes, H. B. Blunt, of Georgia; Sidney Dillon, ex-Marshal G. P. Kane, of Maryland; ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. T. Denmead, H. D. Schmidt, of London; Assistant Attorney General John Goforth, Gen. Kiddoo, United States Army; W. B. Bishop, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; Dr. Austin Flint, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. John Elliott, of Baltimore; Judge Fullerton, Benjamin M. Stillwell, of New-York; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Hon. John B. Lang, Hon. A. C. Barstow, Hon. B. Rush Roberts, of Maryland; Hon. William B. Stickney, of Washington; Hon. E. M. Kingsley, Hon. E. A. Hoyt, of New York, and F. H. Smith, of Washington. At the Ocean Hotel are Rev. Sidney A. Corry, Gen. John Stephenson, of Missouri; Col. Samuel Goodman, Dr. Mulford, M. De Cordova, Joaquin Miller, ex-Minister John Bigelow, Dr. Joel Taxter, of New-York; Lieut. Col. E. O. Moore, of New-York; Capt. Taylor, United States Army; Col. Van Ness, United States Army, and Major Sillock, British Army.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

WATSONTOWN, Penn., July 28.—Rev. Mr. Hudson, Presbyterian minister from Williamsport, and his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, were thrown from a carriage to-day by the horse running away. Mr. Hudson's back was broken, and there is no hope of his recovery. Miss Bryson was badly injured about the neck.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE QUALITIES—THE KEY-NOTE OF THE FALL CONTESTS—A SKETCH OF POLITICAL WORK IN THE STATE—A BETTER STATE OF AFFAIRS THAN FORMERLY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The near approach of the election for Governor of this State gives an uncommon interest to matters political here at this time. In fact, there has not been since the war more interest taken in the canvass for Governor. The Democrats did, for a few weeks after the work of canvassing the State began, affect an indifference that amounted almost to contempt for the opposition party. Even their only daily newspaper of any account—the *Courier-Journal*—failed to take up the fight for its side until forced to do so. The Democratic nomination of Col. T. C. McCreary, as the candidate, soured the *Journal* at the time of the convention, and also soured many others, who have only been brought to terms within a few weeks.

The work of Gen. John M. Harlan gave promise of such certain results that Democratic leaders pricked up their ears about two weeks ago and turned out every stump orator who could stand on his legs and string sentences together, and now the State, all up and down, is infested with them. The array of ambitious ones whose hopes reach as high as the United States Senate, now speaking one word for the party and two words for themselves, includes James B. Beck, the disappointed Congressman, who, filled with bitterness of the strongest Scotch kind, is making State rights speeches and denouncing the Administration; Hon. J. W. Stevenson, who is more gracious, but equally well up in Southern Democratic notions; Hon. P. H. Leslie, the present Governor, who can't talk much; Gen. John S. Williams, (Cerro Gordo John,) who was a rebel officer, and is still smarting over his defeat in the convention, and with a poor grace says for the nominee—McCreary—what he intended to say for himself about this time; George B. Hodge, another C. S. A. relic; Capt. J. C. S. Blackburn, Beck's successor in the House, and Judge M. H. Durham, also M. C. Blackburn is a blatant denouncer of everything that is, and a violent advocate of State rights. Besides these aspirants to the Senate and Congressmen, there are some twenty second and third rate Democratic spouters tearing around among the cross-roads.

THE HARD WORK OF THE CANVASS.

The manner of conducting a canvass in this State involves a vast amount of real hard work. Early in June the candidates for the leading places on the ticket began speaking in joint debate, and have been traveling from point to point ever since, making speeches every day. The debates of Boyd and Underwood, candidates for Lieutenant Governor, and of Goodloe and Moss, candidates for Attorney General, attract some attention, but the interest centres upon the face-to-face speeches of Harlan and McCreary. Gen. Harlan is an orator whose reputation is not confined to his native State, and a gentleman whose abilities raise him above his opponent so indisputably that Democrats admit the fact, and would not object—many of them—to having him for Governor, were it not for the binding ties of party fealty. Col. McCreary has been too much decried by dissatisfied Democrats. He is a gentleman of fair ability, who makes a good speech, and has a record as Speaker in the lower house in the State Legislature which makes him well known through the State.

The candidates have but just finished their trip through the mountains, where their talk will be the guides at the polls. Nothing like this in the way of isolation can be found in the North or East. The candidates were compelled to go on horseback and put up with no end of inconvenience in the shape of swollen streams, scorching sun, and driving rain; but everywhere there were collected hundreds of men, women, and children, to eagerly take in all that these men said on State questions.

A LARGE VOTE EXPECTED.

That the Republican vote will be a large one—large for Kentucky—there is no doubt. In 1871 Gen. Harlan made the race against Gov. Leslie, who was elected by a majority of 37,500, the Republican vote being at that time in the neighborhood of 90,000. The negroes did not all vote then. Intimidation kept them under, and intimidation operated upon the minds of white voters in many places. This is largely dissipated; and to the arduous Summer's work of Gen. Harlan is due the fact that a hopeful spirit of toleration has been fostered and strengthened. To be a Republican in the back counties is not now accompanied with the odium and danger that surrounded the members of that party four years ago.

The Auditor's report of 1873 gives the number of colored voters as 47,000. Probably not more than 27,000 voted in 1871.

Gen. Harlan spoke to a rousing mass-meeting last night in Lexington, and the citizens of Clay's old district turned out overwhelmingly with honors and music to welcome their favorite. To-day he speaks in Covington, which will most likely wind up the speaking. The remaining week will be given to a thorough marshaling of the forces for a good showing at the polls on Monday, Aug. 2. Hopeless as Kentucky is looked upon by the country, I am inclined to think that a ray of Republican sunshine will light up the prospect a little at the election. The lawlessness, Ku-klux atrocity, and other disgraceful characteristics of unbroken Democratic rule here, since the war, leaves the Republicans in a discouraging minority; but since Harlan's talk, all up and down the State, about public schools, good order, judicious expenditure of the money paid by the people as taxes, the desirability of immigration, &c., there seems to be a tendency to reasonable thinking among some voters who have heretofore done very little of it.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR — THE RAMSEY PARTY TRIUMPHANT—THE NOMINATION OF A CHIEF JUSTICE SENSIBLY POSTPONED — THE PLATFORM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. There was a large attendance and apparently good feeling. On an informal ballot for Governor the vote stood: John S. Pillsbury, 96; Horace Austin, 50; Jacob H. Stewart, 41. John S. Pillsbury was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous. The convention also nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Joseph B. Weakfield; for Secretary of State, John S. Irgens; for State Auditor, O. P. Whitcomb, (present incumbent;) for State Treasurer, William Pfarnder; for Attorney General, George P. Wilson, (present incumbent;) for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Samuel R. Nichols; for Railroad Commissioner, Charles A. Gilman. It is conceded that it was a complete and sweeping victory of the Regulars or Ramsey men over the Davis faction. Every candidate nominated was a strong friend of Ramsey during the Senatorial contest last Winter. The convention made no nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, believing it to be a duty to elevate the choice of Judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this convention will make no formal nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court but, in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State, as well as the general judgment of men of all classes, which has found expression in the execution of appointments, we commend for election to that position the present incumbent, Judge James Gillfan, a man pre-eminently qualified for that position.

The platform adopted was as follows:

First—The Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party which have become the established policy of both the State and National Governments, the union and indissolubility of the nation, the equal rights and the just protection of all men before the law.

Second—That on the prominent questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view the return to specie payments.

Third—A tariff strictly for revenue, yet so adjudged as to be the least burdensome, and most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

Fourth—We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power, constitutionally exercised.

Fifth—That we cordially indorse the progressive and liberal policy of the Republican Party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of facilities and reduction in the cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

Sixth—That to the Republican Party is justly due the honor and credit of securing for the first time recognition by foreign Governments of the full and complete rights of citizenship, in reversal of the monarchical doctrine that the subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws.

Seventh—We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State Administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the aggregate of the State taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

Eighth—That the example of Washington, in refusing to be a candidate for a third Presidential term, and the affirmance by President Grant of that principle, we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

Ninth—That we approve of the present Republican National Administration, and especially the earnest efforts to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations, and to guard against their recurrence in future.

Tenth—That we indorse the policy of adjusting the difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace, and humanity, we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

Eleventh—A grateful people can never forget the services of their soldiers, and it is due to them that liberty and generosity should be exercised in matters of back pay, of bounties and pensions.

Twelfth—That since the purity and permanence of free institutions of government depend upon the universal diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, the Republican Party of Minnesota reaffirms its convictions that it is the duty of the State not only to maintain the integrity of the common school system, but to do all that is needful so to increase its efficiency as to secure the blessings of wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT LONG BRANCH YESTERDAY—ONLY ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—SECRETARY DELANO NOT IN GOOD REPUTE WITH THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Seven of the ten members of the Indian Commission met at the West End Hotel to-day to hold the customary quarterly conference. They were E. A. Hayt and E. M. Kingsley, of New-York; John D. Lang, of Vassalboro, Me.; A. C. Barstow, of Providence, R. I.; B. R. Roberts, of Sandy Springs, Md., and F. H. Smith and Clinton B. Fisk, of Washington. These gentlemen gathered in a private parlor at about 12 o'clock, but were not able to transact any but uninteresting routine business, because of the tardiness of Commissioner William Stickney, of Washington, who had the necessary documents.

Later in the afternoon they called upon the President at his cottage, and arranged with him for a formal interview to-morrow. After their return to the hotel they were in session again for an hour, adjourning at 6 o'clock until 8, in the hope that Mr. Stickney might in the interval arrive. Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith are not here, nor does the commission expect their presence, although others say that they will come to-morrow morning. The subject of the Marsh charges did not enter into the conversation with the President, nor otherwise than casually into the deliberations of the commission. Some informal attention was given to the lists of supplies purchased since the last meeting, to contracts made, and to entire claims presented, some of the latter being likely to require scrutiny.

Mr. Stickney, who had been waited for, came early in the evening, and a private session of the commission likely to last until past midnight was commenced. The members are anxious to finish the routine business to-night. There seems to be no fixed programme for to-morrow's interview with the President. It is only certain that a few changes in Indian management will be recommended, and improbable that the charges against Secretary Delano will be talked about unless the President asks for an expression of opinion. In that case, several of the Commissioners, if they talk to the same purport that they have in conversation to-day, will not speak well of the Secretary. Prof. Marsh's charges are more likely to be discussed.

Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith have not arrived, the latter being absent, after a stay here of several weeks. Several members of the commission have brought their families, intending to remain longer than to-morrow night, when the business of the commission will be ended.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

LEE TRYING TO ESCAPE—BRIGHAM YOUNG IN TOO FEEBLE HEALTH TO ATTEND THE TRIAL.

BEAVER, Utah, July 28.—Several witnesses were sworn and testified at the Mountain Meadow massacre trial to-day. Their evidence was confirmatory of the preceding witnesses.

Lee's cell was searched to-day and was found to contain numerous articles to assist him to escape.

This afternoon the defense presented an affidavit by telegraph from Salt Lake City to the effect that Brigham Young and George A. Smith were in too feeble health to come to Beaver, and asked that their depositions be accepted, which was refused.

The defense said they should take the affidavits any way and present them, and asked until to-morrow to open the case for the defense.

This afternoon one of the wives of Lee insisted on seeing him, and upon being refused assaulted the jailer. She was locked up.

A LARGE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

DOVER, N. H., July 28.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, wife of the proprietor of the New-Hampshire House, was robbed of $6,000 worth of diamonds, which were taken from her room during her absence. No clue to the robber has been discovered.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THEIR FAILURE.

NOTHING DEFINITE KNOWN ABOUT THE FIRM'S LIABILITIES—THE DEED OF ASSIGNMENT—DIFFICULTIES OF PREPARING A STATEMENT—THE TRANSACTIONS WITH PANAMA RAILROAD STOCK.

Wall street seemed yesterday to have recovered almost entirely from the shock of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on Tuesday. The suspension continued to be, however, the chief topic of conversation among bankers and business men in general, and scores of false rumors were circulated from the opening to the closing of the day's business. Judge Shipman began his labors early in the day, but the preliminaries are so numerous that he cannot immediately get to work, and it will occupy several months to prepare a complete statement of the affairs of the bankrupt firm. There seemed to be less certainty as to the amount of liabilities, and the sum was variously stated. An attempt to estimate the assets would be trifling speculation. There was considerable comment on the fact that Mr. Duncan had on the day previous to the failure transferred valuable property to his father; but the suspended firm's counsel stoutly defend the action.

SCENES AT THE BANKING-HOUSE.

EX-JUDGE SHIPMAN BEGINS HIS LABORS—FRIENDS SYMPATHIZING WITH THE SUSPENDED FIRM—INTERVIEW WITH MR. DUNCAN.

The suspension of the banking firm of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. was the principal topic of discussion in business circles yesterday. It is said that it will take fully six months to get the accounts of the firm in such shape as to permit of a clear statement, although it is by no means certain that they will be adjusted within that time.

Ex-Judge Shipman, the Assignee, was busily engaged at the banking house throughout yesterday and to a late hour last evening. The work of going regularly through all the numerous accounts of the firm cannot be begun at once, as everything has to be arranged; outside accounts have to be entered up, and country and foreign correspondents must be heard from. All these preliminaries necessarily delay the actual work of striking a balance sheet and presenting a full statement of the firm's liabilities and assets. Most of Judge Shipman's time yesterday was occupied in arranging for the current expenses, and in replying to the numerous telegrams and cable dispatches which were constantly arriving.

The amount of the commercial paper of the firm in the market has not been ascertained, and brokers and dealers in that class of securities say they can form no idea of what the extent of the suspended firm's engagements may be. It is stated, however, that during the week preceding their failure the commercial paper and sterling bills of exchange, drawn at short sight, on England, issued by the firm amounted to more than $500,000. Of this amount two banking houses in this City are said to have £15,000 each, now in the mails crossing the Atlantic, and a mercantile firm has £5,000 in the same condition.

A large number of persons gained admission to the banking-house yesterday. The majority of the visitors were persons who had been depositors with the firm, and who were anxiously inquiring as to the actual state of the firm's affairs in general, and their own accounts in particular. There was no excitement whatever, and even the depositors seemed to feel a deep sympathy for the members of the firm. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Sherman were both present in the back office. There were numerous callers upon Messrs. Duncan and Sherman, many of whom merely called to express their sympathy with the firm and to speak a few encouraging words. Mr. Sherman's outward appearance was calm, but Mr. Duncan appeared to be greatly depressed. In conversation with a TIMES reporter Mr. Duncan said that if people would only wait patiently and let him alone he would do what was honest and right. As regarded the statement that his firm were heavily in debt to the Panama Railroad Company, Mr. Duncan had the firm's books referred to, which showed that the Panama Railroad actually owed Duncan, Sherman & Co. several thousands of dollars, as the difference between coin and currency. Mr. Duncan also said that it was true that he was interested in the Panama Road, and held a considerable amount of its stock, both for himself and for others, but he had never lost a dollar by the road. He was also interested in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, for whom his firm had been financial agents. The company were indebted to the firm, but Mr. Duncan declined to state the amount of the indebtedness, saying that he had given up everything he had to his creditors, through his Assignee, who would faithfully account to them for everything.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY NOT LOSERS.

The Panama Railroad Company has not been a loser by the failure, although only a short time ago there was a considerable amount of the company's funds on deposit with the firm. Two weeks ago the company deposited $200,000 with them to meet the July dividend due on the 15th inst., and in paying the dividend overdrew the account to the amount of about $10,000, which was repaid by a deposit of £2,000 in the London house. The difference between them is, therefore, from $100 to $200 only. Mr. Duncan is the holder of 4,300 shares of the Panama Railroad, but they are now held by a bank as security, and cannot be placed on the market before Nov. 15, next. They were bought by Mr. Duncan at less than par, and there can be no loss on them. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, is not affected by the failure. Mr. Duncan purchased shares on his account, which Mr. Jones has taken up, and now holds in his own name. Mr. T. W. Park, the President of the Panama Railroad, says that there may be a balance to his credit on the books of the firm, as he and Mr. Duncan had some transactions together, but the amount is not large—between $2,000 and $3,000 probably. In regard to the Paniment Mining Shares, Mr. Duncan had paid for them in full.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Messrs. Orlando M. Bogart & Co., bankers, who are among the largest dealers in commercial paper in the New-York market, to inquire whether they could give any idea of the outstanding amount held against Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Mr. Bogart said that he thought it would be impossible for anyone outside of the firm to do so, from the fact that the sale had not been confined to New-York, and that fully as much had been sold in Providence as in this City. In regard to the liabilities of the firm he could say nothing, and he did not believe it would be possible to come within $2,000,000 of the amount without an examination of the books.

AMERICAN TRAVELERS ABROAD.

The situation of the American travelers in Europe holding circular letters of credit issued by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. has been the subject of much comment, and some of the sympathy expressed for the bankrupt firm seems to have been transferred to them. A banker in Nassau street said yesterday that he believed there were at least 5,000 persons now in Europe who would be left without a dollar to meet their current expenses in consequence of the failure, and that they would necessarily be exposed to much delay and annoyance before other arrangements could be made. A TIMES reporter inquired at the bank yesterday whether anything had been done to protect the holders of the circular letters, and was told that no definite information on the subject could be given then, but they hoped to be able to give a satisfactory answer to the question to-day or to-morrow.

THE DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

HOW EX-JUDGE SHIPMAN WAS APPOINTED—A NEW-ORLEANS PARTNER ASSIGNS HIS SHARE IN THE BANKRUPT FIRM.

Below is the deed of assignment of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., appointing Judge Shipman their Assignee, and transferring their books, property, &c., to him, to be used in effecting a settlement. Accompanying the first assignment is a second one, by which A. Foster Elliot, of New-Orleans, a junior partner of the house, assigns his share in the concern to Judge Shipman.

The act under which the assignment is made provides that it shall be filed with the Clerk of the County, but this assignment, covering real estate as well as personal property, was doubtless the cause of its being filed first in the office of the Register of this County. The statute also provides that within twenty days of the date of the execution of the assignment the parties making it shall deliver to the County Judge an inventory containing a full and true account of all their creditors, the place of residence of each, if known, and if not known, the fact so stated; the sum owing to each creditor, and the nature of each debt or demand, and whether arising on written security, account, or otherwise; the true cause or consideration of such indebtedness in each case, and the place where such indebtedness arose; a statement of any existing judgment, mortgage, or collateral or other security for the payment of any such debt; a full and true inventory of their estate at date of such assignment, both real and personal, in law and in equity, and the incumbrances existing thereon, and of all vouchers and securities relating thereto, and the value of such estate according to their best knowledge; and this inventory must be certified as to its truth by the affidavit of the parties making it. Within thirty days after such assignment the assignee must file a bond for such an amount and with such sureties as the court may order, and after the lapse of one year may be called upon by the court to account for his trust on the petition of any creditor.

This assignment being general in its character, for the benefit of all the firm's creditors, and without preferences for any, possesses no features of interest differing from all ordinary assignments for the benefit of creditors. It covers, it may be added, not only the property of the firm, but also the private property of each individual member. The assignment bears date the 27th inst., and purports to have been executed on that day. All deposits made on that date, before the execution of the assignment, have been deposited in the Bank of Commerce, and are there subject to the demand of the depositors.

This indenture, made the 27th day of July, in the year 1875, between William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and Francis H. Grain, of Fairfield County, in the State of Connecticut, copartners, comprising the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and under that name and style carrying on the business of bankers in the said City of New-York, parties of the first part, and William D. Shipman, counselor at law, in the said City of New-York, party of the second part, witnesseth: That whereas the said parties of the first part, owing to losses and misfortunes in business, are unable to pay their debts and liabilities in full, and are desirous of appropriating according to law all their property, and the proceeds thereof, as well that which they own jointly as that which they own severally, according to law, to the payment of their joint and of their several debts and liabilities, now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of $1 to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said parties of the first part do, by these presents, grant, convey, sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, administrators, executors, successors, and assigns, all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and choses in action belonging to them, the said parties of the first part, as co-partners as aforesaid, or in which they are in any manner or form interested, and to the extent to which they as such co-partners are so interested, and also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and choses in action belonging to them and each or any of them, the said parties of the first part, severally and individually and not as co-partners, intending hereby to convey and assign to the said party of the second part all the property, both real, personal and mixed,, and wherever the same may be situated, belonging to them, the said parties of the first part, jointly as such co-partners as aforesaid, or severally in their individual right respectively. To have and to hold the above-mentioned and hereby-assigned premises, to him, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, in trust, to possess himself and themselves of all the said assigned premises, receive all the rents, issues, profits thereof, to sell and convey all the assigned premises, or so much of the same as can properly be sold, and receive the purchase money therefor; to collect, get in, and convert into cash, with all reasonable diligence and according to law, all the assigned assets, and out of the proceeds to pay the lawful costs, charges, and expenses by the creation and execution of the trust hereby created; to pay and distribute the residue of such proceeds to and among the creditors of the said firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., without preference and according to law in such case made and provided, and to and among the respective individual creditors of the respective parties of the first part, members of the said firm, and constituting the same according to law, in such case made and provided, and without preference as between the respective creditors of this class, and so that each of the said classes of creditors to-wit: The creditors of the said firm, and the creditors of the individual members thereof, shall receive as such classes, and respectively from that part of said proceeds of all and singular, the assigned premises in which, by law, they are respectively classes and individuals, entitled to share their due and ratable proportion according to law, and generally to do and perform all acts and things in the premises conformably to law, for the due and lawful appropriation of the assigned premises to the use and benefit of the said creditors of the said firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and of the individual members of the said firm, as they are by law entitled to share therein. In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written, the said party of the second part affixing his hand and seal hereto for the purpose of signifying the acceptance by him of the trust by these presents created. W. Butler Duncan, (L. S.) W. Watts Sherman, (L. S.,) W. Butler Duncan, his attorney in fact, (L. S.,) Francis H. Grain, (L. S.) William D. Shipman, (L. S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of H. S. Anderson.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 27th day of July, A. D. 1875, personally appeared before me William Butler Duncan and Francis H. Grain and William D. Shipman, known to me to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, the said William Butler Duncan being also known to me to be the attorney in fact of William Watts Sherman, one of the individuals described in and who by his said attorney executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and they severally to me acknowledged that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And the said William Butler Duncan further acknowledged that he executed the said instrument as the act and deed of the said William Watts Sherman, as his attorney in fact, as well as for himself.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public,
New-York County.

Recorded the preceding at the request of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & Macfarland, July 28, 1875, at 11 o'clock 40 minutes A. M.

PATRICK H. JONES, Register.

A. FOSTER ELLIOT'S ASSIGNMENT.

Whereas, A. Foster Elliot, of New-Orleans, on the first day of September, 1872, was admitted a member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. upon a salary in lieu of any interest in the profits or losses of said firm in New-York, and whereas, the said firm is now unable to meet its liabilities, and has made an assignment bearing even date herewith of all their copartnership property and assets to William D. Shipman, hereafter named upon the trusts therein set forth. Now know all men by these presents that I, A. Foster Elliot, do hereby, in consideration of one dollar of the trusts herein created, hereby sell, assign, transfer, convey, and set over unto William D. Shipman, of the City, County, and State of New-York, all my right, title, and interest in all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and choses in action belonging to the said firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., or which the said firm may in any manner or form be interested. To have and to hold to him, the said William D. Shipman, his heirs and assigns in trust, to possess himself and themselves of all the assigned premises, receive all the rents, income, and profits, to sell and convey all the assigned premises, or so much thereof as can properly be sold, and receive the purchase money therefor, and collect, get in, and convert into cash, with all reasonable diligence and according to law, all the assigned assets, and out of the proceeds to pay the lawful costs, charges, and expenses of the creation and execution of the trust hereby created, to pay and distribute the residue of such proceeds to and among the creditors of the said firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., without preference, and according to law in such case made and provided; and generally to do and perform all acts and things in the premises conformable to law, for the due and faithful appropriation of the assigned premises to the use and benefit of the creditors of the said firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., as they are by law entitled to share therein. In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hand and seals this 27th day of July, 1875. The said party of the second part having hereto set his hand and seal for the purpose of signifying the acceptance by him of the trust by these premises created.

AND. FOSTER ELLIOTT, (L. S.)
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, (L. S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of H. S. Anderson, Edwin F. Corey, Jr.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 27th day of July, A. D. 1875, before me personally appeared A. Foster Elliot and William D. Shipman, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public New-York County.

Recorded the preceding at the request of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & Macfarland, July 28, 1875, at 11:40 A. M. PATRICK H. JONES, Register.

THE REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

MR. DUNCAN'S COUNSEL CONSIDER THE TRANSACTION LEGITIMATE AND PROPER.

Mr. Macfarland, of the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque & Macfarland, the legal advisers of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. stated to a TIMES reporter, yesterday, that the amount outstanding in letters of credit, payable by the firm, would not exceed $250,000, and that the holders would be fully protected as soon as the necessary arrangements could be affected. In regard to the real estate transfers of the banking-house on Nassau street, the Lyceum Theatre, and other property, the deeds of which, although drawn up years ago, were not recorded until within a few hours of the failure, Mr. Macfarland desired to make a statement for the benefit of the public in general and the friends of the house in particular. These transactions covered some $500,000 or $600,000, and had been represented to be a part of a scheme on the part of the ruined firm to save something out of the wreck at the expense of its creditors. This, he said, he wished to deny in the most emphatic manner. There had not been, nor would there be, the slightest effort on the part of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to hold back a sixpence; on the contrary, he, as their counsel, knew that the sole effort and purpose of these gentlemen had been to place everything at the disposal of their creditors. The transfer of the banking-house and the buildings adjoining, for $380,000, was effected on May 25, 1874, and was in no way contingent on what had occurred recently; the precise reason for the transaction he could not say, but that it was perfectly legitimate and proper he had not a doubt. Mr. Alexander Duncan, to whom the conveyance of the property of the Lyceum Theatre had been made, was the father of William Butler Duncan, and a well-known capitalist of London. It was very possible that in the ordinary way of business this property might have been conveyed to him as security for loans advanced, in which case, of course, it was beyond the reach of the creditors. It might be that the value of the property transferred exceeded the amount of the firm's indebtedness to Mr. Alexander Duncan, or that the assets of the house, exclusive of the real estate in question, were sufficient of themselves to effect a settlement. In any case Mr. William Butler Duncan would not claim any portion of the property thus transferred to his father. Mr. Macfarland admitted that the sudden recording of the deeds, at the time of the failure, looked suspicious, but it should be remembered, he said, that Mr. Alexander Duncan and the head of the bankrupt house were father and son, and reposed the greatest confidence in each other. It was not as though they had been two men connected only by the ordinary ties of business. Mr. Alexander Duncan had left the care of the whole matter to his agent in this City, Mr. James H. Fay, the gentleman whose name appeared at the bottom of the deeds as Notary Public, and the latter had, from some unaccountable cause, neglected to record them until the crash came. This was all there was of it, and though people might continue to question the motives of Mr. Duncan, time would set him right in the end. The only exceptional feature in the whole affair was the carelessness of Fay in neglecting to record the transfers at the proper time. In reply to the question whether it was customary to convey away property of the value of the Lyceum Theatre for a consideration of $1, Mr. Macfarland said that such arrangements were common enough. In this case he was positive that there was no attempt to defraud, and everything showed that the transaction was one which might naturally and properly occur under the circumstances. On being told that some of the documents bore internal evidence of having been prepared some time ago, and then filled up with the names of the parties within a few hours of the failure, he said that he knew nothing of that part of the affair, and therefore could not express an opinion. As far as regarded the legal aspects of the case, he was of opinion that, even if the recording of the conveyance had been delayed until after the assignment to Judge Shipman, the creditors would have been unable to obtain any part of the property. This, he said, had been already settled by the courts. In conclusion, Mr. Macfarland stated that, from his own knowledge of the affairs of the firm, he thought they would pay a handsome dividend, and possibly the full amount of their indebtedness. Of one thing the public might rest assured, that neither the individual members of the firm nor the assignee would assist in keeping back one penny from the payment of their just dues.

THE DOCUMENTS.

The documents filed in the Register's office by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the day preceding their failure, as well as on the afternoon of Tuesday, are as follows:

A warranty deed for the building adjoining their banking-house on Pine street, executed on May 25, 1874. By this instrument William Butler Duncan and Jane Percy Butler Duncan, his wife, conveyed the property in question to Mr. Alexander Duncan, of No. 7 Prince's Gate, London, England, for and in consideration of $85,000 in cash, to them in hand paid. The deed was signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of James H. Fay, Notary Public, whose acknowledgment in the usual form was appended to it. For fourteen months it remained in Mr. Fay's possession, and was recorded at 3:20 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday last.

A similar instrument, executed on May 28, 1868, and signed, sealed, and delivered by William Butler Duncan and wife, and Sarah M. G. Sherman, conveys to Alexander Duncan, already mentioned, the banking-house of the firm at Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street. The consideration in this case was $300,000, which the parties of the first part duly certified they had received from the purchaser. This deed was also sworn to before Mr. James H. Fay, and by him recorded at the Register's office at the same time as the one first mentioned, just six years and two days from the time of its delivery.

The third indenture was made on Feb. 1, 1873, between William Watts Sherman and Annie Wetmore Sherman, his wife, and Mr. Alexander Duncan, of London. By its provisions the property known as the Lyceum Theatre, in Fourteenth street, is transferred to the father of William Butler Duncan "for the consideration of *one dollar*, to him in hand paid." In this deed the name of the party of the second part is written in a different hand from the body of the instrument, and appears from the freshness of the ink to have been penned within a day or two. The same applies to the amount of the consideration, "one dollar." In both these cases the handwriting resembles the signature of Mr. Sherman attached to the body of the instrument. This deed, like all the others, is acknowledged before Joseph H. Fay, Notary Public.

Besides the conveyances mentioned there are three assignments of mortgages, all dated Oct. 15, 1873, and all assigned by William Butler Duncan to Mr. Alexander Duncan. The first mortgage is dated April 24, 1869, and is between Augusta Slater and Sidney P. Slater, her husband, to William Butler Duncan. The amount of the mortgage recorded in the Register's office on April 19, 1869, is $5,000. The property consists of a dwelling-house and buildings, formerly known by the street No. 59 Amos street, and now known as No. 167 West Tenth street. The ground area is 22 feet by 95 feet. The assignment was made on Oct. 15, 1873, by W. B. Duncan to Alexander Duncan, and filed in the Register's office on July 27. The second mortgage is dated Dec. 11, 1871, and is between John J. Astor, Robert S. Hone, and Peleg Hall, mortgagors, and William Butler Duncan, mortgagee, and was recorded in the Register's office March 21, 1872. The amount is $50,000. Following is a description of the property: From the east side of Fifth avenue, distant 172 feet 6 inches, north of Twenty-seventh street, area 25 feet by 100; from the south side of Twenty-eighth street, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, area 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. This mortgage was conveyed by an assignment dated Oct. 15, 1873, by William Butler Duncan to Alexander Duncan, the amount due being $30,000. The assignment was filed in the Register's office on July 27, 1875. The third mortgage is dated September, 1870, and was recorded in the Register's office on Nov. 17, 1870. The parties are Seraphina L. Spies and William Butler Duncan, and the amount of the mortgage $1,500. The property involved is bounded as follows: From the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third street, distant 450 feet west from the north-west corner of Seventh avenue; area, 50 feet by 99 feet 11 inches. This mortgage was conveyed by an assignment dated 15th October, 1873, by William Butler Duncan to Alexander Duncan. It was filed in the Register's office on July 27.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT FAILURE—MOVEMENTS IN COTTON, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE—THE COMMERCIAL POSITION DEEMED ENCOURAGING.

A much calmer feeling prevailed yesterday in the commercial line than had been anticipated as likely to result from the failure of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. It was generally believed that their strictly commercial obligations, at least in this market, were not of very great magnitude. The cotton dealings of the firm were viewed as only the immediate cause of their more recent embarrassments. The house had been purchasing cotton quite extensively, not only here, but through its representatives at the South, for some time. Of the gravity of its losses on this account nothing like an accurate estimate has been obtainable. That the losses must have been serious is the general impression, though among leading cotton operators the opinion obtains that the amount is very considerably exaggerated in current estimates. The firm moved most of the cotton of which it secured control to market, and disposed of it as promptly as practicable, on a declining course of values. Hence, its dealings in cotton cannot be regarded as having all, or anything like all, had to bear the full burden of the very marked depression in prices within the past few months. What the magnitude of the fall in values has been may be judged from the fact that on the grade of low middling in the New-York market, the reduction, since May 1, has been fully two and a quarter cents per pound, or equal to $9 per bale of 400 pounds to the bale. On the aggregate of about 135,000 bales, representing the receipts at the shipping ports, since the date named, this decline of $9 per bale would be equal to a shrinkage in values of $1,215,000. On the stock now at all the shipping ports, about 127,500 bales, the decline would represent a total loss of $1,147.500, and on the stock of cotton now in the port of New-York, about 71,300 bales, of $641,700. These are gross amounts. With what share in them the suspended firm is to be charged, on the wrong side of its ledger, cannot at present be determined, with any closer approach to accuracy than in the instance of the losses of the concern on all their cotton operations through the crop year now drawing to a close. The cotton market yesterday opened here depressed and irregular, through continued urgency in the offerings, for both prompt and forward delivery, and prices were forced down another eighth of a cent per pound. At the reduction, spinners took about 1,000 bales for early delivery. Shippers were not in market for any important amounts of stock. The dealings for forward delivery fell off materially from the aggregate business in options on Tuesday, and the earlier transactions showed an additional fall of one-eighth cent per pound from the final quotations of the preceding day. The later operations were on a generally much stronger basis, influenced in part by the Liverpool reports of a steadier market there, and the decline of one-eighth cent. was about recovered, closing firmly.

Movements in the breadstuffs and provision lines were comparatively moderate and measurably unaffected by the failure of Tuesday, or the much less important suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company, which was announced yesterday. Cable advices relative to breadstuffs were, as a rule, not of important changes, though of tamer and weaker markets. Western reports through the afternoon were of a firmer range of grain values, with rather more active dealings, largely speculative, stimulated by the local rains and threatened damage to yet unharvested crops. In our own market, wheat, corn, and oats ruled higher. Wheat sales, however, did not reach a large aggregate, checked for early delivery as they were by the very meagre offerings of supplies, pending fresh arrivals from the canal. The operations for forward delivery were represented as having been, in good part, on Western account. Corn and oats were purchased with more freedom—corn, mostly (of the steamer grade of mixed) for shipment; and the oats chiefly for local trade purposes, though to some extent on speculative account. Flour further yielded ten to fifteen cents a barrel, and ruled dull, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry from exporters. Of the relation of the receipts of breadstuffs at this port, since Jan. 1, to the exports from the port, same time, the following table will give a clear view:

	Receipts here, Jan. 1 to July 28.		Exports hence, Jan. 1 to July 28.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
W't-flour	2,290,500	1,889,000	1,289,000	1,053,000
C'n-meal	134,200	73,000	112,500	98,200
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	25,192,000	12,172,000	22,539,000	13,469,000
Corn	17,531,000	11,154,000	12,933,000	6,702,000
Rye	427,500	74,000	522,500	106,000
Peas	347,000	234,000	263,000	226,000
Oats	5,473,000	4,855,000	71,800	72,000

How far the receipts and exports credited to this port were contributed to through the agency of the canal arrivals at tide-water may be determined by the following comparative statement of the quantity of the principal articles of breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July in the years indicated:

	1874.	1875.
Canal opened:	May 5.	May 18.
Flour, barrels	29,100	23,600
Wheat, bushels	10,667,100	5,933,200
Corn, bushels	7,171,300	1,782,500
Barley, bushels	74,100	......
Rye, bushels	181,800	54,400
Oats, bushels	1,167,300	936,700
Malt, bushels	276,700	443,500
Feed, pounds	102,800	99,600

Outside of the business in produce the movements in general merchandise yesterday were quite limited, notably so in groceries, the latter feature due, in part, to the suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company, which had been accustomed to making advances on Sugar, &c., and on which advances its present trouble was in part charged, with what degree of accuracy yet remains to be shown. Prices of sugar were nominally a shade lower, but values in other instances were without change of moment. Operators were not inclined to transact business freely, either as buyers or sellers. The Commercial Warehouse Company was said to have had in its stores merchandise to the amount of over four millions of dollars, but it was added that the suspension of the company would not unfavorably affect the value of the warehouse receipts issued by the concern as acknowledgments of the merchandise actually in the warehouses of the company. Ocean freights were strong, and room for grain, petroleum, and provisions was in very good demand.

THE CITY OF ALBANY'S FUNDS.

A DRAFT FOR $23,570 DEPOSITED WITH THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—The Chamberlain of this City, on learning of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., telegraphed that firm to ascertain what disposition had been made of a draft sent to them on Monday for $23,570 to pay interest, and received the following reply:

NEW YORK, July 27.

William N. S. Sanders, Chamberlain:

Have deposited it in Bank of Commerce subject to your order. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The following note was also received to-day:

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
NEW YORK July, 27, 1875.

Chamberlain of the City of Albany, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. have delivered to us for collection for your account a check on the First National Bank for $23,570, which shall have the necessary attention. Very truly yours,

RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier.

EFFECTS IN PHILADELPHIA—ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE FIRM WAS HELD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday, July 28, says:

"The city yesterday was quite shocked, about 11:30 o'clock, by the receipt of a telegram from New-York announcing the failure of the well-known banking-house in that City of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Consternation was immediately manifested at the Stock Board, then in session, and all along Third street there were evidences of excitement. Reports came of heavy breaks in the prices of stocks at New-York, and, without sense or reason, sellers here offered the more active stocks on our Philadelphia list at some corresponding decline. Pennsylvania Railroad was brought most directly within the influence of the excitement, and that stock, after having sold at the opening at 51⅝, dropped to 50, a decline of 1⅝, with very large sales. An hour for reflection showed how foolish this sacrifice was, and the stock recovered to 51. Some of those who were silly sellers at the lowest prices were subsequently buyers at the higher prices near the close. We have heard of some heavy losses by operators in this way during the day. The entire sales of Pennsylvania were 31,000 shares, the prices fluctuating within the wide range of 51⅝ to 50, and then up to 51. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the stock of which was influenced by the news of the New-York failure, opened at 21½, fell to 20⅜, a decline of 1⅛, from which, however, it rallied to 20⅞, a recovery of about one-half the decline, with sales of 8,200 shares. Reading Railroad, which opened at 55⅛, for a moment touched as low as 54½, but rallied almost immediately to 55⅛, with sales of about 1,000 shares. Lehigh Navigation sold before the receipt of the news at 50¾, and during the midst of the excitement sold at 49¾, but soon rallied, and closed at 50⅜, with sales of 4,100 shares. Lehigh Valley Railroad shares were not much moved, and sold before and after the unreasoning excitement at 62@61⅞, and the allotments at 61½. Some 1,100 shares of Oil Creek sold within 9½@9⅝, closing at 9¼. Northern Central Railway at 29¾, and Hestonville Passenger Railway, to the extent of 4,050 shares, within the extreme range of 27¾ and 26⅜, closing at 26⅞. Chestnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway sold at 91. While prices on the share list were temporarily more or less affected all the way through, it is not believed that the market is permanently discredited. City sixes were steady at 107, North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes sold at 102, Empire Transportation eights at 101½. Lehigh Navigation sixes, gold loan, at 101½. Lehigh Valley Railroad registered sixes at 103½. Reading Railroad general mortgage coupon sevens at 106½, Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage coupon sixes at 100, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis sevens at 78½, and Northern Pacific Railway seven-thirties at 23½ to 24. There was no reason for any panic in this market from the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., for, so far as we can learn, they have few liabilities here. The truth is, the house has not enjoyed a very good credit here for some considerable time. Some four or five months ago the house's own notes appeared in this market in very considerable amounts, and were hawked among our principal banks at rates quite too tempting to inspire confidence. So far as we can trace that movement, not one of these notes was purchased here. It subsequently became known that the house was operating largely in cotton, and this, with its reported connection as carriers of large amounts of the more speculative stocks at New-York, contributed to materially lessen the number of the firm's creditors here in Philadelphia."

THE RECENT THUNDER-STORM.

During the heavy thunder-storm of Tuesday evening William Malloy, of Hicksville, Long Island, who was engaged in cradling oats, started for home, with his cradle over his shoulder. When about half way home, and opposite the premises of Mr. Burbridge, the lightning struck the cradle on his shoulder, shivering it into thousands of pieces, knocked him senseless, and then passed on to Mr. Burbridge's fence, which was also badly shattered. Malloy was immediately picked up, and carried into a barn, and Dr. Robinson was summoned. The doctor found him unconscious and suffering from very heavy convulsions, with the brain badly congested. It was several hours before he could be declared out of danger, and he did not fully recover his senses until the next morning.

REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

DIARY OF A BOY LIEUTENANT IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

EVERY-DAY INCIDENTS IN THE TIMES THAT TRIED MEN'S SOULS—INCIDENTAL MENTION OF THE TREASON OF ARNOLD AND THE EXECUTION OF ANDRE.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, July 24.

We have had placed in our hands a manuscript of great interest, being a diary kept by Joshua Danforth, Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, during parts of the years 1780 and 1781. We gather that Col. Sprout, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, was acting Brigadier General, and that Lieut. Danforth was detailed as his aid. We find him constantly going for orders to Robert Howe, General of Division, sometimes to Gen. Heath and for inspection lists, &c., to Baron Steuben. The journal, of which some pages are gone, begins with an entry for June 22, 1780. By this time the fighting was over in the North, and the war had gone South. There is, therefore, nothing told of active service, but many items of interest can be gleaned, for "his Excellency," (sometimes written in capitals,) "the Commander in Chief," Greene, Knox, and other celebrities are frequently received at Howe's head-quarters—great occasions duly chronicled by the ready scribe.

Lieut. Danforth was a good penman and his manuscript is less inaccurate than most that have come down to us from those old days, but it is quaint, as may be seen from the following specimens. He is lavish in the use of capital letters, though not very discriminating. He shall speak for himself *verbatim et literatim*, so far as modern type can do it. The queer abbreviations and long s's are no longer in our founts:

July 4th, 1780.—Very fine rain. [The Lieutenant must be a lineal ancester of "Old Probabilities"—he never neglects the weather.] Upon this day, which history will forever commemorate, America, impel'd by reiterated and atrocious acts of tyranny and oppression, declared her Independancy, and determined at all hazards to maintain it, tho' nurs'd in the very lap of peace, and consequently unvers'd for war, assailable at a variety of Points, &c.

Time passes pleasantly with the young man. He hears from his home in Williamstown, and whenever there is an opportunity writes to his "Dadda," brother, and sister. He visits the young ladies and receives and answers letters from them, usually from motives of delicacy concealing the names, though those of Mr. Mandevillis' family, with whom he was quartered for seven or eight months, evidently stand first—Miss Nancy first of all. He is no Puritan, for he chronicles Christmas and Shrove Tuesday and enjoys an occasional dance or wine supper. We have small hint of privation. Gen. Howe's division was marching and countermarching on the west side of the Hudson, from West Point to Newark, through all those Dutch settlements of whose names the journalist makes fearful havoc. But to the journal.

August 5, 1780—We hear a Body of the Enemy is at Newark, which occasions us to go to the Jersies.

August 10—Col. Sprout is directed to Do the duty "for the left wing."

August 11—Had all the Subalterns to dine with us yesterday, and the Captains the day before yesterday.

August 23d, Wednesday—To-day the army marches from Orangetown to Teneck, about 3 miles from Fort Washington, and halts, Encamps, and Tarry's the Night. The Troops have been without meat for two or three Days.

August 24th—We still lie at Teneck. A Party has been out and procured Cattle and brought them to Camp, which was very acceptable. The Jersey and York brigade marched this evening to Escort a large number of waggons that have gone a Foraging; the Enemy are very thick on the other side of the river. One ship and (word illegible) lies near Spiken Devil. We are about 17 miles from Powlis Hook.

Young as our Lieutenant is, not twenty-one, we find this entry under Sept. 2: "I attended a Division General Court martial to day as Judge Advocate." He must have shown ability in the discharge of this duty, for he is afterward much employed in this way.

News was long in reaching them. The disastrous battle of Camden was fought Aug. 16, 1780. Danforth writes: "September 7th.—We hear that Gen. Gates and Cornwallis have had an action in Carolina, and that our men came off second best."

Saturday, Sept. 9.—Cool evenings about this time. Rode to the Baron Steuben's and took a copy for an inspection return and a feather for Col. Sprout, together with a cockade.

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1780.—Brig. Gen. Poor was interred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the honors of war. The news from the southward is more favorable than we expected. Gen. De Kalb has killed and taken near 500 cavalry, but got wounded and had the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands.

Sept 13.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief reviewed the whole army to-day at 8 o'clock. A number of Indian chiefs went round with him to see the troops. Some rain.

Sept 6.—Col. Sprout inspects Gen. Howe's Division; we hear that Gen. De Kalb was killed in the late battle at the Southward.

Sept. 25 there was a grand review of "the whole army," about which Danforth writes a page or more before he breaks out with what one might suppose would be the first thought: "Treason of the blackest dye was discovered this day. Gen. Arnold, who Commanded at West Point, was about to give up that important post to the Enemy, but was happily discovered. He made his escape to the enemy. Mr. Andre, the British Adj. General, is taken, he has been a Spy sometime, & was thro' our Camp when we lay At Steenrapie.

26 Tuesday Sept. His Excellency has arrived from Hartford to West Point "and is no doubt taking proper means to unravel the hellish Plot by Arnold.

Monday Oct: 2d: 1780. to-day at 12 o'Clock, Major Andre, Adjt. General to the British army, was executed for being a spy—a very fine day—

Wednesday Oct. 25. Dined at Genl. Howe's with a number of officers from the Division. Yesterday the Chevalier *De la Luzeune* arrived at Head Quarters from the French Army at Rhode Island. His arrival was announced by the Discharge of 13 Cannon from the Grand Park, Oct. 25. To Day the Army was review'd by his Excellency & Chev'r, *De la Luzune* [De Lauzun's name seems to have bothered him considerably] with all their attendants—thirteen Cannon was fired at the Park to declare the joy that was felt on the arrival of the Minister of France—had a dance in ye evening with some of the ladies belong'g the other side of Totaway bridge."

About this time he is very busy with his duties as Judge Advocate, though he does not celebrate his twenty-first birthday until Nov. 26. He carries the proceedings of the court to head-quarters and dines with Gen. Howe frequently. On one such occasion they "had a Set down in y'e Ev'g On Wine," and Christmas Day also he "Set down in the evening with the 13th Regt., on Wine."

Sometimes their quiet camp is visited by flying rumors. Like newspaper correspondents of our own times, he has to correct to-day the sensational paragraph of yesterday. For instance:

"Saturday Dec. 30th. Pleasant. We hear that the Count Rachombeau and Admiral Ternay has fought a duel in which the latter was mortally wounded. His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrives to this Garrison to visit the works, &c. Returns in the Evening to N. Windsor, where he is going to tarry the Winter.

Sunday, 31.—Windy to-day but not very cold. the North river is not yet froze Over. we hear that the Admiral Ternay died with sickness, the affair about the duel was not the Case."

Soon after this, going into Winter quarters, the Lieutenant reads a good deal Jan. 4, 1781, after paying his respects to the weather, he writes: "Read Yorick's Sentimental Journey, the 1 Volume 203 Pages—and also Pope's Works 1 Volume 317 Page." Then, from the latter, he quotes some very tender verses, showing that Miss Nancy, or some other fair one, had made a conquest of his heart.

"Friday 12—came Of guard at 10 o'Clock A. M. read Thomson's Poems while On duty.

Saturday 13th—read at Intervals Mr. Whiston's Theory Of the Earth, where he says 'The ancien chaos, the Origin of Our Earth was the atmosphere of a Comet!' La Place's fire-mist anticipated."

He goes on with his reading: "Hutcheson's moral Philosophy," "Lock on Human Understanding," "flavious Josephus, history Of the Jewish Antiquities" and "fatal friendship a novel, by a laoye."

"Sunday, Jan. 21st. River not passable by Ice Or any Other way with difficulty.

Feb. 6. Genl. Knox informs Us that Each Soldier is to receive 24 hard Dollars immed'y from ye State as a Gratuity.

Thursday 8. *Was took into the lodge of Masons.*

Sunday 11. We hear Our Cloths are Com'g On.

Tuesday 13. Pleasant. Gen'l Greene, who Commands the southern Army has killed and taken Seven hundred &c. of the Enemy—among which are Col. Carlton and twenty-three British Officers."

(This must have been an inaccurate report of Cowpens, fought Jan. 17, twenty-seven days before.)

In March he hears "that the enemy have made Proposals for peace," and March 31 ends the diary. At the end of the book is a succinct history of the war. We wish we had space for a few extracts, but one must suffice:

"The King and parliament Being Posses'd of Tyrannical Hearts sent to this Continent a fleet & Army, Under ye Command of Gen'l Gage. The first Excursion That was made was from Boston to Lixington—Having Destroy'd Some Flower & other Provisions, They proceeded to Concord, Where This Unhappy War first Began."

AN ESCAPED CONVICT AT LARGE.

Charles R. Thompson, indicted under the name of Charles R. Walker, a prisoner sentenced for forgery, who escaped from the custody of Officer Patrick Grennan, of the General Sessions Court squad, while being conveyed to the Tombs some ten days since, is still at large, and not the slightest clue to his whereabouts has been obtained. Thompson deposited in the Emigrant Savings Bank a forged check on the Ohio National Bank, and subsequently drew thereon $980. The swindler was arrested and indicted for forgery, and on the representations of his counsel that he was then in very delicate health, and had been so during his confinement in the Tombs, Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to the mitigated penalty of one year in State Prison. The other prisoners having been sent to the Tombs in the prison van, Thompson was given in custody to Officer Grennan. While walking along Centre street, as stated by the officer, Thompson dashed across a passing street car and was out of sight before his custodian could recover from his surprise. Capt. McCloskey reported the escape to Judge Sutherland next morning, and said that several officers were searching for the fugitive, and entertained hopes of capturing him. Nothing, however, has since been heard of the escaped convict, nor does it appear that any efforts have been made to secure his capture.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A METHODIST CONFERENCE AT MILAN—PROMINENT CONVERTS—A RELAPSE FROM RELIGION AMONG THE HAWAIIANS.

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has just held a conference at Milan of the Methodist mission force in Italy. Reports were received from the missionaries representing that there were great hindrances to the progress of evangelism. Priestly opposition, general indifference, and popular ignorance were encountered, and in some instances personal violence was offered. The most interesting event of the conference was the reception of two converts, both men of prominence—Dr. Carpareli and Dr. Lamna. The former is represented as one of the foremost minds of Italy. He is a doctor of philosophy and author of a treatise on political economy, and of an Encyclopedia Geographica. Dr. Lamna is a doctor of theology, and recently held the chair of philosophy in the Vatican Seminary. Both these men were Catholics. They will enter the mission service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Simpson delivered an address in which he said:

"We are not here to supplant other Protestant churches, but to labor with them. We pray God's blessing upon them and wish them great success everywhere. But we judge that there are reasons for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. One reason is that God has been pleased to pour out His spirit on its labors in the United States and other lands. Italy, from its history and present condition, is a country of great interest to the entire Church in America. We rejoice to witness the opening of this country to the worship of God according to the conviction of conscience, and are anxious that the spirit of liberty may remain. Our people will do more and pray more for those with whom they are acquainted and with whom they are bound in ties of ecclesiastical order. I desire to see all Christian churches of the United States working here so that Italy and America may be bound closer together; so that as Rome sends her priests to us we can help to sustain you in your conflict at home and prevent them from being the only church here."

Rev. J. S. Green, a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, writes that intemperance and licentiousness among the Hawaiians have increased greatly of late. In 1820, when the first Protestant mission was started in the kingdom, the people were a nation of shameless drunkards, but by the efforts of the missionaries they became, by 1840, one of the most temperate races in the world. They continued to do well until the Government licensed the selling of awa and opium, which soon revived the taste for strong drink. Beer and awa became too mild, and a fiery liquor was distilled from the ki root, called okolehao. The manufacture and consumption of okolehao are increasing constantly, and with drunkenness there is a return to licentiousness. Until recently the marriage relation was greatly respected, but now all classes, high and low, even church members, adopt a practice for which the word *manuahi* has been coined, meaning concubinage. The man who practices it sends away his lawful wife, and cohabits secretly with another woman. "Not a nook," says Mr. Green, "from Hawaii to Kanai is favored with an exemption from this sin and shame. This, with the increase of intemperance throughout the group, is carrying off the people with great rapidity. Leprosy, it is said, is becoming more common everywhere, and other diseases continue to increase the occupants of our graveyards. I have strong fears that when another effort shall be made to gather lepers to be sent to Molokai, there will be opposition made to the Government officers. There were fears of that sort when the last schooner load of these unhappy beings were taken from their homes and landed on that island, and things have been growing worse since."

THE WITCHES OF MEADVILLE.

MR. WEEDSTRAND'S REMARKABLE HALLUCINATION—A GREEN GIRL'S SPELL, AND THE TROUBLE IT IS OCCASIONING HIM.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, July 26.

A few days ago we published an item concerning a curious correspondent, who favored United States District Attorney Reed with his complaints. The item was reproduced in a number of papers—among others the Scranton *Republican*, and that paper gives the sequel as follows:

"Mr. Weedstrand sent us a strong letter denying some of the charges, and yesterday morning appeared personally at our office, and meeting one of our reporters interviewed him in reference to the affair.

Mr. Weedstrand—I come to contradict a statement in your paper from the chief attorney of Pittsburg.

Reporter—You have reference to an article copied into the *Republican* from the Pittsburg *Gazette?*

Weedstrand—Yes. I want to say that's all false. They said I was in love with a Pittston girl, but that ain't so. There is neither love nor promise on my part with a Pittston girl. I wrote to the Pittsburgh attorney about a case at Meadville, Penn., where I was persecuted by witches, and I went to see him about it, and he put me out of his office.

Reporter—Where do you live now?

Weedstrand—At Pittston. I came to this city six years ago from Sweden, a respectable man from the old couhtry. I was in this country one year when I came to Meadville. There I got tricked to fall in love with a green girl, but she was too much dore (ignorant) for me to become her husband or to continue friendly with her. After that I was persecuted by witches, and in 1871 I did leave Meadville and got into Oil City. There I was threatened to be killed by the witches working through a tailor, and all about the green girl at Meadville. I left Oil City in fear to get killed, and went to Jamestown, N. Y., where I was working when I got abused. I was again threatened to be killed for that girl at Meadville. Then I went to Iowa, where I was threatened again by the witches. For hours at night they whispered strange things to me, and I decided to go to Minnesota. I was afraid to travel on any railroad for fear of the witches; they were on all the trains with the Irish, and so I walked all the way.

Reporter—How did the witches manage to be before you in every town?

Weedstrand—I thought at first they telegraphed, but after I found they came in the air. When I got to Minnesota I found it just the same—witches, witches all the time, and they persecuted me. I knew all along it was on account of some unnatural arrangement from Meadville. For half a year I did not know when I went to bed but I'd be killed during the night. In the Summer of 1872 I came to Jamestown again. There I was abused about girls by people in general, but the witches in particular. Then I went to Meadville again to find out what the witches wanted of me, and I was caught by a witch or some unnatural thing at night, and fearfully annoyed. I heard voices and remember what they said. The girl I got abused for got married, and at night I heard them say they'd kill me. After that they did trick me about another green girl. I thought this time I'd be clear of persecution, but this girl was greener than the other, and I didn't like her. For days and nights I was persecuted and haunted in Jamestown. I tried law in all places but no use.

Reporter—Who did you want to go to law against?

Weedstrand—Against Meadville, of course; I wanted to find out about that witching. They said I would not get a Meadville jury. Then I went to Pittsburg, to United States District Attorney Reed, and was miserably abused. From that time the witches were worse, when they saw I could get no law against Meadville. The District Attorney did say I was too hard for him. Then he goes to put lies and scandals in the paper about me. He says I express in my letter I want to love some fair maiden in Pittston and that there is a breach of promise.

Reporter—And you desire to deny the 'soft impeachment.'

Weedstrand—Yes; there is no breach of promise. I did write to him that the Pittston girl was influenced by a witch, but I said I did not care for the girl. There was no promise or love. Then he said in the paper that I did desire to marry the girl. I never said any such thing. He said I wrote to him the girl wants law or $2,000. That is not so. Then he said the Meadville jury was a great annoyance to me, but for what he didn't say, and I want to tell you, to put it in your paper. I say I want a Meadville court to show cause why I should be in danger of being killed for years by their people and witches, and also where they get their witches and devils from.

Reporter—Do the Meadville witches still persecute you?

Weedstrand—Yes, but not so much as before.

Reporter—You know you can't bring an action at law against the witches.

Weedstrand—I can bring action against whoever keeps them. There is no law for people keeping devils or witches. The devil can't hurt anybody unless he is kept by somebody. Haven't you read in the Bible about people keeping a devil? That's just how they have him at Meadville.

Reporter—Where do you find it in the Bible?

Weedstrand—I read it in the writings of Moses, and the Acts of the Apostles, and I tell you I'm going to law to find out about this thing at Meadville. But, first thing, I want you to correct those wrong statements in the Pittsburg papers.

So saying, Mr. Weedstrand wished the reporter good-morning. He is perfectly lucid in discussing any other topic, but speaking of the witches of Meadville, he is forcibly impressed with their power over him, and equally resolute in his desire to go to law with the parties in whose possession the witches are."

WAR STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

The London *Graphic* publishes a set of diagrams showing the war strength of the great European Powers in the year 1874. One figure gives the amount of territory ruled by the political head of each nation. Here England is first, surpassing even Russia, when our enormous colonies and dependencies are included. Another shows the population of the various European countries, still, of course, including with each country its colonies and dependencies. Here again, we see that England exceeds her Continental neighbors. Russia approaches her most nearly, but while Russian subjects number 76,000,000, England owns the allegiance of 290,000,000. Upon referring to the diagram it will be seen that the added population of the territory of Russia, Austria, Italy, France, and Germany amounts only to 223,000,000. In the strength of the armies are included all reserves, but not that last line, known by various names, which is only called out when the country is in imminent peril, and is always doubtful as to actual efficiency in case of war. In Germany we call these troops Landsturm, in France (new organization) Territorial troops, in England Volunteers; but in no country can their actual strength be estimated by their numbers. Other figures describe the maritime power of the several nations, the proportions of the Army to the population, &c.

THE SUICIDE AT SEA.

A PASSENGER FROM NEW-YORK SHOOTS HIMSELF ON THE STEAM-SHIP SOUTH CAROLINA—NO CLUE TO HIS IDENTITY OR MOTIVE.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of July 26 has the following account of the suicidal death of an unknown passenger on board the steam-ship South Carolina, from this port for Charleston, on Friday, July 23, when the steam-ship was opposite Cape Hatteras:

"At about 10 o'clock, Friday morning, a dull explosion was heard by the men in the pantry, who, believing the same to be occasioned by shooting on deck, paid no further attention to it. A few seconds George Washington, a waiter, made an attempt to enter Room 7, and, after considerable labor, succeeded in removing a chair which had been placed behind the door, and gained an entrance. Looking in the lower berth he saw a man, his face covered with blood, and seemingly in great agony. Washington inquired if he needed anything, and was answered, 'Bring me some brandy quick.' He lost no time in reaching the steward's (Mr. G. W. Gilmore) room, and informed the latter what he had seen and of the request. Mr. Gilmore furnished the brandy, and hastened with Washington to the berth, where he found the occupant bleeding profusely and about breathing his last. A small English self-cocking revolver was beside him on the bed, with three chambers empty and still warm. Mr. Gilmore summoned Capt. Nickerson and Purser Wagner, and they, accompanied by a number of excited passengers, entered the berth, and, upon examination, found that the man had shot himself three times, and that he was beyond human aid. Two shots had entered his left breast near the region of the heart, and one his right temple. A search of his person and effects led to no discovery as to his identity, or a motive for the act. The books found in his room had the fly-leaves torn from them, his memorandum-book had been mutilated, and nothing but blank leaves remained, and everything that could possibly lead to his identity had evidently been carefully destroyed. The passenger list gave his name as J. Incoyito, but this probably was meant to be 'Incognito,' to complete the mystery with which the deceased surrounded his terrible end. The following note, addressed to the Captain of the vessel, was found on his person, and it shows conclusively that the deed was premeditated, and that the unfortunate man entered upon the voyage with a fixed purpose to destroy himself.

To the Captain of the South Carolina:

SIR: Please give orders to deliver my baggage, as a reward, to the two seamen performing the act of sinking my body. Neither a loss of time nor any ceremony required. The revolver is to the disposal of the officer commanding.

P. S.—I don't like the manner of burial and funerals of the age.

P. S.—In case my desire should not be fulfilled, deliver baggage to some commission of charity.

This note was written in an easy, business-like style, and showed no signs of nervous excitement. The deceased was between thirty-five and forty years of age, about five feet seven inches tall, slim built, swarthy complexion, black moustache, and long chin whiskers. His gait was slow and of the shambling kind, and passengers who spoke to him on board state that he was, or pretended to be, partially deaf. He came on board of the South Carolina on the evening of the 20th, and made a special request for a berth to be occupied by him alone. He had every appearance of perfect sanity about him, and at the few meals he took he ate very heartily. His two trunks contained some worn clothing, soiled linen, samples of cloth, and picture-frames, and a few choice works of German literature, several handsome lithographic views of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, and a rope. In a small canvas valise he had a few things, among them a small bust of Lothair and an empty laudanum bottle labeled, 'K. P. Ashfield, druggist, Cincinnati, Ohio.' No money, watch, or jewelry of any description were found about him.

After his death, by order of Capt. Nickerson, the remains were placed in a box, and every effort was subsequently made to preserve the body until the vessel could reach the dock, but putrefaction set in too quickly, and orders had to be finally given to consign the remains to the deep, which was done on the morning of the 24th at 4 o'clock. The effects are at present in charge of Mr. C. Wagner, purser of the vessel, who will gladly furnish any information to aid in establishing the identity of the man."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SELECTING DELEGATES TO ATTEND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A meeting of business men was held last evening at the rooms of the Association of Political Reform at No. 43 South Washington square, to consider the question of sending delegates to a convention which is to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25th of October next respecting the currency and the internal taxes, and to devise the best method for a return to specie payments. Mr. William H Wiley, of the firm of Wiley, Weeks & Co., presided and Mr. Abraham S. Earle, Deputy Controller of this City, acted as Secretary. A large number of prominent business men were in attendance.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan:

Resolved, 1. That, discarding all party feelings, and believing that foreign and domestic commerce, and all productive industry, must languish under a currency depreciated and fluctuating in value, and a revenue system which is unequal in its burdens, we respond to the Richmond call, and that twenty-five delegates be named from New-York by the Chairman of this meeting to attend the proposed Cincinnati Convention.

2. That we inflexibly set our faces against all schemes for currency inflation, or any form of paper currency, "greenbacks" or otherwise, so long as that currency shall consist of irredeemable promises to pay money; and we will approve any policy which has not a direct purpose to establish the currency on a par with and actually interconvertible with coin.

3. That we cordially commend to the friends of a sound currency throughout the United States the proposed conference at Cincinnati, and we urge the general appointment of delegates to the convention.

4. That we do not pledge ourselves to the specific measures brought forward in the Richmond Convention, yet those measures are worthy of and should receive just consideration, but our delegates are in no way committed or instructed in that respect.

Mr. D. L. Loudon, commission merchant, of No. 63 Broadway, seconded the resolutions. He favored the idea of establishing what he called a national exchequer, something on the plan of the old National Bank, or Sub-Treasury system, which was the doctrine promulgated at the convention held in Richmond, Va., in May last. At the conclusion of Mr. Loudon's remarks the resolutions read by Mr. Sullivan were adopted. Mr. Loudon then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States from the City and State of New-York be specially requested to carefully examine the bill for a national exchequer, and to give to it their countenance and support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates to the Cincinnati Convention:

J. K. Thurber, Lloyd Aspinwall, S. D. Babcock, A. S. Earle, George W. Clarke, Frederick A. Conkling, George K. Sistare, Parker Handy, D. H. Loudon, C. M. Frey, Algernon S. Sullivan, A. A. Low, G. A. Merwin, Thomas W. Evans, Percy Pyne, John F. Henry, William R. Kirkland, Charles A. Dana, Franklin Edson, Meyer H. Meyer, Clarkson N. Potter, John T. Agnew, C. Delamater, J. W. Seligman, R. S. Perrine.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, Mr. William H. Wiley, Chairman of the meeting, was added to the list, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE STEAM-YACHT OCTAVIA.

It now seems as if the steam-yacht Octavia will at last be able to go to sea with a clear register. As stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, this vessel was sold on the 21st inst., by Mr. Richard B. Bainbridge, her owner, to Mr. Angel S. Arias, a citizen of Uraguay, who at once made application to the Consul General of Uraguay, Mr. Edwin C. B. Garsia, for a letter of protection, or safeguard, authorizing him to change the name of the vessel, and to place her under the Uruguayan flag in order that she might be taken to Montevideo, where regular papers might be obtained from the Government. The letter of protection was given, and Mr. Arias then filed the document in the Surveyor's office in the Custom-house, asking that the vessel might be registered under the name of the Uruguay, and as under the Uruguayan flag. The matter was taken into consideration by the Custom-house authorities, who addressed a communication to Mr. E. M. Archibald, the British Consul General, to the effect that the vessel had been sold to a citizen of Uruguay, and was about to pass under that flag, and that she seemed to be entitled to recognition under the certificate of the Uraguayan Consul General. Mr. Archibald yesterday replied that he had no objection to such action, and it is expected that within a few days the vessel will be formally cleared in the Custom-house, under her new name, for Montevideo. The sum for which the yacht was sold is $50,000.

THE CASE OF SERGT. BUCKLEY.

Further testimony was taken yesterday at Police trials in the case of Sergt. John F. Buckley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who is charged with being drunk and disorderly in the saloon No. 26½ First street, on the 17th of June. Three witnesses were examined, but their evidence was neither important nor conclusive. They all saw him in the saloon and sitting at a table with a woman, but no one of them would say that he was intoxicated or that he was familiar with the woman or in any way disorderly. The witnesses were in fact more remarkable for what they did not know than for what they did, and after the Commissioner had floundered through this sort of testimony for an hour he adjourned the case until to-day at the request of the defendant.

LAW REPORTS.

MAILING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

John A. Lant, the man charged before Commissioner Osborn with having sent an exceedingly improper and vulgar publication through the mails, was arraigned for examination yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by George Francis Train, who wrote some of the most objectionable of the articles published, and by a Dr. E. P. Miller. Dr. Miller asked the Commissioner if Mr. Train could not appear as counsel for Lant, and was told that he could not, as he was not a lawyer. Lant said he saw no necessity for counsel, and that he would act in his own behalf. Mr. Comstock, the complainant against Lant, testified that under the name and address of E. Semler, Box 10, Green's Farms Post Office, Connecticut, he received six copies of the paper from Lant, and that the accused subsequently admitted having mailed them. At the conclusion of Comstock's testimony, Lant said that he was the editor and proprietor of the paper, and that he was proud of it; that he had no doubt that he had mailed the papers in question, and that he would mail copies to all who would order them. Commissioner Osborn then examined several articles in the papers on the case, and decided that they were unfit to be read by any decent person. Lant said that that was merely a question of opinion, and that he saw nothing improper in the articles. The Commissioner asked Lant to define his standard of decency, but he refused to do so. Mr. Train asked the Commissioner if he could not be substituted for Lant as the responsible party, as he had written the articles objected to. The Commissioner replied that it was no offense under the United States laws to write such matter, but that if Mr. Train was anxious to be prosecuted, he need only mail the objectionable articles. Mr. Train said he did not think he would try that at present. Lant having no testimony to offer, he was required to give $5,000 bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

BOWEN'S SUIT AGAINST THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

Yesterday the direct examination of James McDermott, in the suit of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, was closed by Mr. Johnson, counsel for the defendants, and his cross-examination was commenced by Mr. Holt, counsel for Mr. Bowen. The examination was conducted in the office of Messrs. DeWitt & Johnson, Brooklyn. The witness admitted that he did not write the report of the interview in question, and had nothing to do with its publication, and gave the name of Mr. Moldoon, then City Editor of the *Eagle*, as the person who wrote it from his dictation. In every other respect he confirmed his previous testimony, to the effect that the interview with Mr. Bowen did take place, and that he stated in substance what was attributed to him. The examination will be closed to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Alfaro vs. Davidson et al.—Case settled. Orders on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Wilhelmina Santer vs. John Santer.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT NOTES.

John O'Connor was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $51 worth of clothing from Catharine Doyle, of No. 129 West Twenty-fifth street.

Henry Fenwick quarreled with John Casey, at No. 466 Greenwich street yesterday, and cut him severely with a knife. He was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Antonia Tognatti and Antonia Donati were held in default of $500 bail to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house in West Fourth street. Two of the inmates were fined $10 each.

The examination in the case of Constantine Schnerr, the gauger charged with stealing liquor on which the duty had not been paid, was adjourned over yesterday by Commissioner Shields to noon on Saturday next, on account of the absence of Schnerr's counsel.

To-day the business of the United States Courts and offices will be transferred from the old Burton Theatre building, in Chambers street, to the upper part of the new Post Office building; but it will be some weeks before the new court-rooms and offices will be completed so as to thoroughly accommodate their occupants.

On the night of the 24th inst. Thomas Garret, of No. 236 East Forty-seventh street, was knocked down and robbed of $25 by three young ruffians. Yesterday two of the robbers were arrested and identified by Mr. Garret. They proved to be Eugene Oppenheimer, aged eighteen, of No. 303 East Fifty-second street, and Michael McCarty, aged sixteen, of No. 335 East Fortieth street. Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, committed both for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

A thief giving the name of John Wayner, of No. 640 Eleventh avenue, yesterday picked the pocket of Mrs. Mary Haight, of Barnum's Hotel, while walking on Broadway. Officer Sasse, of the Eighteenth Precinct, pursued the thief to Fourth avenue, where he was arrested on the corner of Thirtieth street, and the stolen pocket-book found in his possession. He was fully committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
49—Fougera vs. Maurice.
70—Erie Railway Co. vs. Jay Gould.
102—Goepp vs. Gercheidt.
124—McHenry vs. Hazard.
152—Harbison vs. Volkenburg.
159—Denzer, &c., vs. Allendorfer.
164—Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel.

Nos.
181—Samuel J. Tilden vs. N. Y. Midland Railroad Co.
183—Gobeman vs. Emerson, &c.
184—Butler vs. Smith.
185—Cowles vs. Watson, &c.
186—Straus vs. De Loynes.
187—Philips vs. O'Neil.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock last evening Mrs. Reynolds, of No. 347 Fourth street, Williamsburg, discovered two burglars on the second floor of her house. They had completely ransacked the rooms, and were about removing some articles which they had collected when detected by Mrs. Reynolds. The latter on seeing the men screamed, and tried to prevent their leaving the room. The burglars, however, easily pushed her aside, and, dashing down the stairs, gained the street. Mrs. Reynolds' cries attracted the attention of John Clancy, of First and North Eighth streets, and John Turner, of No. 345 Fourth street, who, seeing the burglars, run out of the house and gave chase. Turner and Clancy were speedily overhauling the fugitives when one of the latter drew a pistol and, while still running, fired at his pursuers. The shot did no harm, but it had the effect of preventing the young men from closing up with the burglars. About this time Officers Dunnigan and Cleary, of the Fifth Precinct, who had not heard of the affair until the thieves had a good start, took up the chase and pressed the fugitives so hotly that to escape they leaped into the East River at the foot of Ninth street. Procuring a boat the officers succeeded in capturing the thieves before they could swim out from the shore. When taken to the station-house the prisoners gave their names as John McCarthy and John McNally. Both belong to this City, McNally residing at No. 200 Cherry street, and McCarthy at No. 100 Madison street. The men will be taken before Justice Elliott this morning. Mrs. Reynolds was alone in the house at the time of the attempted robbery, and it is supposed that the thieves gained an entrance by forcing open the basement door.

THE TUG-BOAT OUTRAGE.

Yesterday afternoon Philip Ryan and George Miller, the men charged with having been engaged in an assault on the woman calling herself Mrs. Merritt, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court. The complainant was still unable to be present, and the deponents who had made affidavits to prove an alibi on the part of Ryan were subjected to a cross-examination by Justice Otterbourg. The deponents were Officers Scanlan and Erwin, Frederick H. Pierson, Patrick Dunne, and Miss Norah V. Hassett. At the conclusion of the examination Justice Otterbourg declined to discharge Ryan until the complainant has an opportunity to appear. Ryan was then held in $5,000 bail and Miller was remanded to the Tombs.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mortimer D. Leggett, of Ohio, is at the Hoffman House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gilsey House.

Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Orville H. Browning, formerly Secretary of the Interior, and James M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Martin Grover, of the Court of Appeals; Trenor N. Park, President of the Panama Railroad Company, and Assemblyman Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Attorney General Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia; State Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis; Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Mass., and Rev. R. Laird Collier, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW WORK.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS. By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S. With Illustrations. London: JOHN MURRAY.

In this work Mr. Darwin's patient and painstaking methods of investigation appear to the best possible advantage. It is impossible to read it without enthusiastic admiration for the ingenuity which he displays in devising tests to determine the characteristics of the plants the peculiarities of which he was studying; and, as is always the case with him, he presents the conclusions arrived at in language so lucid that he who reads simply for information is sure to be attracted and charmed quite as much as the professional student.

The number of insectivorous plants in nature is by no means numerous, and nothing could better illustrate the thoroughness with which Mr. Darwin prosecuted his studies of their characteristics than the fact that of the 472 pages in this volume, 278—more than one-half—are taken up with an account of his experiments upon a single species of the Drosera, the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or common sundew. During the Summer of 1860 Mr. Darwin tells us that he was surprised by finding how large a number of insects were caught by the leaves of this plant, which he found growing upon a heath in Sussex. He gathered by chance a dozen plants, bearing fifty-six fully expanded leaves, and on thirty-one of these dead insects or remains of them adhered, and he adds that no doubt many more would have been caught afterward by these same leaves, and still more by those as yet not expanded. On one plant all six leaves had caught their prey; and on several plants very many leaves had caught more than a single insect. On one large leaf he found the remains of thirteen insects. Flies are captured much oftener than other insects. Mr. Darwin found nothing larger than a small butterfly among these insects, but he cites a well-authenticated instance of a large living dragon fly having been discovered with its body firmly held by two leaves. As the sundew is extremely common in some districts, Mr. Darwin remarks that the number of insects thus annually slaughtered must be prodigious. He was soon satisfied that, unlike the horse-chestnut, the sticky ends of which cause the death of insects without receiving any perceptible advantage, the drosera was excellently adapted for the special purpose of catching insects. The subject therefore seemed to him well warranting investigation. The results, he tells us, proved highly remarkable, the more important ones being firstly the extraordinary sensitiveness of the glands to slight pressure and to minute doses of certain nitrogenous fluids, as shown by the movements of the so-called hairs or tentacles; secondly, the power possessed by the leaves of rendering soluble or digesting nitrogenous substances, and of afterward absorbing them; thirdly, the changes which take place within the cells of the tentacles when the glands are excited in different ways. The following brief description of the plant under investigation is given by Mr. Darwin. It bears, he tells us, from two or three to five or six leaves, generally extended more or less horizontally, but sometimes standing vertically upward. The leaves are commonly a little broader than long. The whole upper surface is covered with gland-bearing filaments or tentacles, as he calls them, from their manner of acting. The glands were counted on thirty-one leaves. Many of these were of unusually large size, and the greatest number of glands found was 260, the least 130, giving an average of 192. The name of sundew is given to the plant from the fact that the glands are each surrounded by large drops of extremely viscid secretion which glitter in the sun.

It would, of course, be extremely unsatisfactory, and, indeed, impossible, to attempt to present within these limits anything approaching a complete review of the numberless experiments which Mr. Darwin made upon this or any of the other plants whose characteristics he spent so much time in investigating. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with briefly touching upon the more remarkable facts which he developed, relying mainly for this purpose on the summaries which he has conveniently placed at the end of each division of his extremely interesting treatise.

The poor development of the roots of the Drosera satisfied Mr. Darwin that the plants gained little beside moisture through them. This is also apparent from the fact that the Droseræ often grow in places where hardly any other plant except mosses can exist. He inferred, therefore, that these plants must gain the larger part of their nutriment from the insects which they capture through the drops of extremely viscid fluid surrounding the glands, and by the inward movement of the tentacles. Further, he claims to have established, through a long series of experiments, the very remarkable fact, not before known to exist in the vegetable kingdom, that the Drosera "possessed the power of dissolving solid animal matter;" "that the leaves are capable of true digestion, and that the glands absorb the digested matter." The bare statement of this discovery, so confidently claimed to be fully established by Mr. Darwin, will send all the naturalists to the study of the work itself, and we may safely leave to them the discussion of the tenableness of his conclusions.

Some of the many notable facts regarding the Drosera Mr. Darwin states as follows: The glands of the plant are extremely sensitive to various stimulants, namely, repeated touches, the pressure of minute particles, the absorption of animal matter and of various fluids, heat and galvanic action. A tentacle with a bit of raw meat on the gland has been seen to begin bending in ten seconds, to be strongly incurved in five minutes, and to reach the centre of the leaf in half an hour. The blade of the leaf often becomes so much inflected that it forms a cup, inclosing any object placed on it. A gland, when excited, not only sends some influence down its own tentacle, causing it to bend, but likewise to the surrounding tentacles, which become incurved; so that the bending place can be acted on by an impulse received from opposite directions, namely, from the gland on the summit of the same tentacle, and from one or more glands of the neighboring tentacles. Tentacles, when inflected, re-expand after a time, and during this process the glands secrete less copiously, or become dry. As soon as they begin to secrete again the tentacles are ready to react, and this may be repeated at least three, probably more, times. Animal substances placed on the discs cause much more prompt and energetic inflection than do inorganic bodies of the same size, on mere mechanical irritation; but there is a still more marked difference in the greater length of time during which the tentacles remain inflected over bodies yielding soluble nutritious matter than over those which do not yield such matter. The smallest particles of glass, cinders, &c., when placed on the outer tentacles cause them to bend; but to effect this they must sink through the secretion and actually touch the surface of the gland with some one point. In one experiment a little bit of thin human hair, 8-1000 of an inch in length, and the pressure of which could not have exceeded the millionth of a grain, sufficed to induce movement, and even smaller particles produced the same result, as could be seen through a lens. Yet particles even larger than this bit of hair cause no sensation when placed on the tongue, one of the most sensitive parts of the human body. This, however, Mr. Darwin says is not so remarkable as might at first sight appear, when it is remembered how very sensitive the organs of smell are in the human being, and even more so in the deer, whose power of detecting the presence of the hunter under favorable conditions at astonishingly long distances is proverbial. It is also very remarkable that the glands of the Drosera are insensible to the weight and repeated blows of drops of rain, and also to the effect of high winds. They are thus saved from much useless movement. At the same time they are exquisitely sensitive to the slightest pressure if prolonged for a few seconds, and this capacity is manifestly of service to the plant in capturing small insects. Even gnats if they rest on the glands with their extremely delicate feet are quickly and securely embraced.

The experiments by which Mr. Darwin claims to have demonstrated that the leaves of the Drosera are capable of true digestion and that the glands absorb the digested matter are, of course, by far the most interesting and important. We therefore quote his statement of the results reached in this connection. He writes:

> "The gastric juice of animals contains, as is well known, an acid or ferment, both of which are indispensable for digestion, and so it is with the secretion of Drosera. When the stomach of an animal is mechanically irritated it secretes an acid, and when particles of glass or other such objects were placed on the glands of drosera the secretion, and that of the surrounding and untouched glands, was increased in quantity and became acid. But, according to Schiff, the stomach of an animal does not secrete its proper ferment, pepsine, until certain substances, which he calls peptogenes, are absorbed; and it appears from my experiments that some matter must be absorbed by the glands of Drosera before they secrete their proper ferment. That the secretion does contain a ferment which acts only in the presence of an acid on solid animal matter was clearly proved by adding minute doses of an alkali which entirely arrested the process of digestion, this immediately recommencing as soon as the alkali was neutralized by a little weak hydrochloric acid. From trials made with a large number of substances it was found that those which the secretion of Drosera dissolves completely or partially, or not at all, are acted on in exactly the same manner by gastric juice. We may therefore conclude that the ferment of Drosera is closely analogous to, or identical with, the pepsin of animals. The substances which are digested by Drosera act on the leaves very differently. Some cause much more energetic and rapid inflection of the tentacles, and keep them inflected for a much longer time than do others. We are thus led to believe that the former are more nutritious than the latter, as is known to be the case with some of these same substances when given to animals, for instance meat, in comparison with gelatine. As cartilage is so tough a substance, and is so little acted on by water, its prompt dissolution by the secretion of Drosera, and subsequent absorption, is, perhaps, one of the most striking cases. But it is not really more remarkable than the digestion of meat, which is dissolved by this secretion in the same manner and by the same stages as gastric juice. The secretion dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the desire of the plant for phosphorus. In the case of bone, the ferment does not come into play until all the phosphate of lime has been decomposed and acid is present, and then the fibrous base is quickly dissolved. Lastly, the secretion attacks and dissolves matter out of living seeds, which it sometimes kills or injures, as shown by the diseased state of the seedlings. It also absorbs matter from pollen and from fragments of leaves."

A long series of experiments with the salts of ammonia showed that while they all cause the tentacles, and often the blade of the leaf, to be inflected, they act with very different power; the citrate being the least powerful, and the phosphate, owing no doubt to the presence of phosphorus and nitrogen, being the most powerful. It was further developed that the absorption of a little less than the one-twenty millionth of a grain of the phosphate on a gland of the Drosera is sufficient to cause the tentacle bearing this gland to bend to the centre of the leaf. Touching this remarkable fact Mr. Darwin writes: "In this experiment, owing to the presence of the water of crystallization, less than the one-thirty millionth of a grain of the efficient elements could have been absorbed. There is nothing remarkable in such minute quantities being absorbed by the glands, for all physiologists admit that the salts of ammonia, which must be brought in still smaller quantity by a single shower of rain to the roots, are absorbed by them. Nor is it surprising that Drosera should be enabled to profit by the absorption of these salts, for yeast and other low fungoid forms flourish in solutions of ammonia, if the other necessary elements are present. But it is an astonishing fact that so inconceivably minute a quantity as the one-twenty millionth of a grain of phosphate of ammonia should induce some change in a gland of Drosera sufficient to cause a motor impulse to be sent down the whole length of the tentacle; this impulse exciting movement often through an angle of above 180°. I know not whether to be most astonished at this fact, or that the pressure of a minute bit of hair, supported by the dense secretion, should quickly cause conspicuous movement. Moreover, this extreme sensitiveness, exceeding that of the most delicate part of the human body, as well as the power of transmitting various impulses from one part of the leaf to another, have been acquired without the intervention of any nervous system." Homeopathists are fairly entitled to all the advantage they may gain from these very remarkable facts thus emphatically affirmed by this distinguished naturalist.

Various other salts and acids were experimented with, and very interesting results were reached, but our space forbids further mention of these or of the conclusions which Mr. Darwin reached regarding the mechanism of the movements of the Drosera and the nature of the motor impulse. The following characteristically modest paragraph closes the discussion of this part of his subject, which, as we have said, extends over 278 pages of this volume, and gives the results of studies which were prosecuted for fifteen years: "I have now given a brief recapitulation of the chief points observed by me with respect to the structure, movements, constitution, and habits of *drosera roti-fundolia*; and we see how little has been made out in comparison with what remains unexplained and unknown."

Six other species of this same plant, "some of them inhabitants of distant countries," were examined by Mr. Darwin, chiefly to determine whether they caught insects. This seemed necessary, he says, because the leaves of some of the species differ to an extraordinary degree in shape from the rounded ones of the plant so fully described. His conclusion was that "most, and probably all, the species of Drosera are adapted for catching insects by nearly the same means."

The "Venus fly-trap" (*Dionæa muscipula*) was the next of the insectivorous plants studied by Mr. Darwin, and as it is found only in the eastern part of North Carolina its characteristics are, perhaps, more interesting to American readers than are those of the plant just described. The Venus fly-trap has small roots, probably serving mainly, as in the case of the Drosera, for the absorption of water,—a peculiarity as has been stated of all insectivorous plants. The leaves are bi-lobed, and the two lobes stand at rather less than a right angle to each other. Three minute pointed processes or filaments, placed triangularly, project from the upper surfaces of both. These filaments are remarkable from their extreme sensitiveness to a touch, as shown, not by their own movement, but by that of the lobes. The margins of the leaf are prolonged into sharp, rigid projections, that Mr. Darwin terms spikes, into each of which a bundle of spiral vessels enters. The spikes stand in such a position that when the lobes close they interlock like the teeth of a rat-trap. With reference to the very sensitive filaments mentioned above, Mr. Darwin tells us that "it is scarcely possible to touch them ever so lightly or quickly with any hard object without causing the lobes to close. A piece of very delicate human hair, two and a half inches in length, held dangling over a filament, and swayed to and fro so as to touch it, did not excite any movement. But when a rather thick cotton thread of the same length was similarly swayed the lobes closed. Pinches of fine wheaten flour, dropped from a height, produced no effect. The above-mentioned hair was then fixed into a handle and cut off so that one inch projected, this length being sufficiently rigid to support itself in a nearly horizontal line. The extremity was then brought by a slow movement laterally into contact with the tip of a filament, and the leaf instantly closed. On another occasion two or three touches of the same kind were necessary before any movement ensued. When it is remembered how flexible a fine hair is, some idea may be formed of how slight must be the touch given by the extremity of a piece one inch in length moved slowly. If a minute insect alights with its delicate feet on the glands of Drosera, it is caught by the viscid secretion, and the slight though prolonged pressure gives notice of the presence of prey, which is secured by the slow bending of the tentacles. The sensitive filaments of Dionæa, on the other hand, are not viscid, and the capture of insects can be assured only by their sensitiveness to a momentary touch, followed by the rapid closure of the lobes. The Venus fly-trap does not close its lobes for the falling rain nor for the wind, however severely it may blow; nor did the heat from the rays of the sun, concentrated by a lens on the bases of several filaments, so that they were scorched and discolored, cause any movement, though the leaves were active, as they closed, rather slowly, however, when a filament on the opposite side was touched. Non-nitrogenous matter, such as bits of wood, cork, moss, paper, stone, or glass, may be left for a length of time on the surface of a leaf of the Dionæa, and it remains quite dry. Nor does it make any difference if the lobes close over such objects. On the other hand, if a bit of damp meat or a crushed fly is placed on the surface of an expanded leaf the glands after a time secrete quite freely, but only on the spot where the animal matter actually touches it. When the lobes are made to close over a bit of meat or insect, the glands over the whole surface of the leaf secrete copiously. "As in this case," Mr. Darwin writes, "the glands on both sides are pressed against the meat or insect, the secretion from the first is twice as great as when a bit of meat is laid on the surface of one lobe, and as the two lobes come into almost close contact the secretion containing dissolved animal matter spreads by capillary attraction, causing fresh glands on both sides to begin secreting in a continually widening circle. The secretion is almost colorless, slightly mucilaginous, and, judging by the manner in which it colored litmus paper, more strongly acid than that of the Drosera. It is so copious that on one occasion, when a leaf was cut open on which a small cube of albumen had been placed forty-five hours before, drops rolled off the leaf. On another occasion, in which a leaf with an inclosed bit of roast meat spontaneously opened after eight days, there was so much secretion in the furrow over the midrib that it trickled down." Numerous other experiments with similar results are detailed, and finally Mr. Darwin claims for the Dionæa powers of digestion as well pronounced as those possessed by the Drosera.

The *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*, a miniature aquatic Dionæa; the *Dorsophyllum lusitanicum*, a rare plant, found only in Portugal; the *Pinguicula vulgaris*, which grows generally on mountains, and several other plants which are classed by Mr. Darwin as insectivorous, are described in detail, and after the same method as those already mentioned, and in general they are shown to possess characteristics similar to those of the Venus fly-trap and the sun-dew.

On page 361 Mr. Darwin says: "The three most remarkable characters possessed by the several members of the *Droseraceæ* consist in the leaves of some having the power of movement when excited, in their glands secreting a fluid which digests animal matter, and in their absorption of the digested matter." Then he adds the question, "Can any light be thrown on the steps by which these remarkable powers were acquired?" This interrogatory, of course, springs from the very natural desire of the great naturalist to make the results of his investigations into the peculiarities of these so-called insectivorous plants contribute to the support of his well-known theories of development. Yet, he nowhere shows that there are any connecting links between the plants which he claims digest insects and those which gain their nourishment exclusively from the soil. Indeed, so far as it appears from this treatise, both may always have existed as separate and distinct species. Such questions as this will very naturally excite the combativeness of those who cannot hear Mr. Darwin's name mentioned without placing themselves in the attitude of opposition. Yet, there are so few of these allusions in this volume that it may be read with unqualified pleasure by every student of nature.

BREMERHAVEN CHARTERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:

SIR: We, the undersigned seven shipmasters, desire to direct attention to the laws and customs of the port of Bremerhaven.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS AS REGARDS DISCHARGING AND COLLECTING FREIGHT.

ARTICLE 4. The time for unloading vessels up to the carrying capacity of seventy-five lasts rye (a last of rye equal to 2,015 kilogrammes) is fixed, during the period from the 1st of March to the 31st of October, at eight days; but during the period from the 1st of November to the last of February at twelve days; and for larger vessels one day in addition for every thirty rye lasts, Sundays and holidays not to be counted.

ARTICLE 7. The freight is to be paid in the City of Bremen on the second day of payment following the arrival of the goods in the City of Bremen, (payment days are twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays,) or after warehousing or shipment having been effected; but in any case, however, the freight is to be paid latest on the tenth day after receipt of the goods from aboard the vessel, whether the goods have arrived at Bremen, or been warehoused or reshipped or not. These rules have now become customary, as nearly all the ships coming to this port are chartered to be discharged with "customary dispatch."

Twenty four hours are allowed the merchant if orders are not given sooner. After receiving orders the ship has to remain in the river until the dock-master gives permission to enter the dock. Lay-days are not counted until the ship is in a discharging berth, and then if it does not suit the merchant to receive the goods, and another ship arrives some days after, the latter gets orders to discharge and can take the berth of the former. Some ships, at the present time, have laid sixteen days before commencing to discharge, and when orders are given to shipmasters they are obliged to give the merchant the goods as fast as possible, if not demurrage will not be paid for discharging cargo after lay-days expire. The receiver has two days to weigh up and recount cargo before giving a receipt for the same, and the master has the ten days to wait before he can collect his freight, unless the merchant should choose to pay before. It has now become customary for shipmasters to make the best terms possible with merchants, or for receivers to receive their cargoes in a reasonable time, and pay the freight as soon as they are in receipt of their cargo. A ship of about one thousand tons register, now here with refined petroleum, pays 1,000 marks, equal to £45 sterling, to discharge cargo and obtain freight in ten days. They keep him his ten days discharging, and though one was here four days afterward, the master went away without settling his freight, although the merchant had his receipt as soon as he was discharged. Shipmasters coming to this port should have the number of days mentioned in their charter-parties, or quick dispatch, otherwise they will find much detention and expense, as a watchman is appointed by the dock authorities for every twenty-four hours, and all persons have to live on shore while discharging petroleum, and no fire is allowed while it is on board. If ships are over one month in the dock, the masters are obliged to pay dock dues again, the same as before, which would be on a ship of 1,000 tons register about £10 sterling. Yours, &c.,

SEVEN SHIPMASTERS.

BREMERHAVEN, July 3, 1875.

A RELIC.

The Pottsville, (Penn.,) *Miners' Journal* has this paragraph: "A gentleman in this borough has a silver coin which was paid as part of the wages of a soldier in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. It is a number of hundred years of age, and has on it only Latin inscriptions. There are marks on it where the soldier used to cut his chewing tobacco, and the very knife used on that particular coin is now in Mahonoy City."

VIEWS FROM A TOWER.

WHAT CAN BE SEEN WITH THE TALCOTT MOUNTAIN TELESCOPE.

From the Hartford Times, July 26.

A study of the immense horizon commanded by the telescope at the Tower, ten miles west of this city, discloses many points of interest which had not been seen before. We do not here propose to reopen the learned discussion (with the printed illustrative diagrams accompanying) which was carried on a year or two since by some of our correspondents over the question whether an object of the size, and at the distance, of Mount Monadnock, in New-Hampshire, can or cannot be seen from an elevation like that of the Talcott Mountain Tower; but Mr. Bartlett, who is a pretty careful observer, is very confident that it not only can be, but actually is seen, on any really clear day, with sufficient distinctness to enable persons who are familiar with the outlines of the top of Monadnock to recognize it at once. Among a number who are sure they have thus recognized it, is an official of the Coast Survey, who, after a careful examination and calculation of the question, is positive that the object presented is Mount Monadnock. Certain it is, that whether Monadnock can or cannot be seen from the Talcott Mountain Tower, one can from that point see with perfect distinctness "Mount Tobey" and its new tower, near the boundary line of Sunderland and Leverett, in upper Massachusetts, east of the Connecticut, and only seven miles south of the New-Hampshire line. In a straight line Mount Monadnock may be perhaps twenty-four or twenty-five miles farther from the observer at "Wadsworth Tower" than Mount Tobey is; say eighty-three miles at the farthest. But whereas Mount Tobey is barely 1,200 feet above the sea, Monadnock is upwards of 3,700; and if Mount Tobey can be seen—and that it can is beyond denial—it is evident that nothing in the law of the convexity of the earth stands in the way to hide Mount Monadnock, if the latter is but thirty miles further and fully 2,500 feet higher. The top of "Wadsworth Tower" is 1,000 feet above the sea.

In regard to the height known as Round Top, on the Catskills, there is perhaps less probability in the reality of that supposed view. Mr. Bartlett does not contend for it, but, inasmuch as it greatly resembles Round Top, and does not disclose through the glass any vestige of woods or even scattered trees, while hills at only the distance of the New-York State line do show trees, and look very much nearer than this distant mountain, he inclines to think that it may be the well-known eminence on the distant Catskills. It may possibly be, but we judge it to be one of the Massachusetts heights that under the names of Everett and Washington, and situated near the New-York and Connecticut line, are seen from Norfolk and various other points rising clear and sharp just north of Salisbury, Conn., and between that place and "Boston Corners." The absence of trees or woods is a feature of these heights, which, like most other hills for leagues around, have been shorn of their timber to make charcoal for the ore-smelting furnaces of Barnum's ironworks.

Other interesting distant points are seen from the Tower. Places so near as Springfield can be seen and studied in detail at a distance of 26 miles in a bee-line—the United States arsenal with its flag, the double towers of the Olivet Church, and various other buildings. Forty miles from the Tower one can see the hospital for the insane, at Northampton; and on the east side of the river the view of Mount Holyoke, with its hostelry and observatory fixed like an eagle's nest at the top, is very clear and distinct. A huge five-story brick structure which some observers have taken for the Munson (Mass.) almshouse is the great boarding-house at Wilbraham. The best hour, usually, for views from the Tower, for all points east of that locality, is after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the sun is at the right angle to light up (if the day is clear) particular spots on the far horizon with surprising distinctness. Fifty miles away, off on the north-western border of Windham County, one can see, at that hour, very plainly, the highest land in Ashford; also a hill known as "Bald Mountain," in Union. Rockville, of course, being nearer, can be seen with its mammoth mills and clustering houses very distinctly at a distance of twenty-four miles. In Hartford, at that time of day, even some of the street signs can be read; and the huge granite piles of the insurance buildings, the church towers, and other prominent objects, are seen as if near by. Beyond, at a distance of about twenty-six miles, rise the hills of Hebron, stretching away southward toward the Sound, and disclosing along their western slopes a variety of structures and objects in south-eastern Manchester, eastern Glastonbury, and other places. Turning to the west, one sees the great ranges of the Litchfield hills—best seen, from the Tower, in the early morning; at the south the West Mountain and Hanging Hills of Meriden, the heights of Southington, and other elevations of the Talcott range; and in the northwest a large number of the sweeping lofty hills of Berkshire, even to the border of the Florida mountains and the locality of the Hoosac Tunnel. Spread all around, in the wide valleys of the Farmington on one side and the Connecticut on the other, lies a richly variegated landscape of surpassing beauty. The western valley lies like an immense carpet, on which the fields of grass, grain, potatoes, woods, and meadows show like squares in some great irregular design. The contrasting tints of green are as varied as the hues of the rainbow. Over the whole valley, seen from the Tower for a strech of thirty miles, there hangs a faint, filmy veil of pale blue mist—enough to soften and beautify the whole without interfering with the distinct clearness of any part. At times the scene is varied by the moving shadows of passing clouds—darker shades, that sweeping silently across the landscape, perfectly reproduce on the earth the forms of the sailing cloud which makes them. In the grain fields one sees the rye where the reapers have left it, standing bound in big shocks, and the corn growing rankly, darkly green. Other products of the farm give a further variety. In some fields the cultivation has left the rows so true and trim that they look, from that elevation, like some toy-work arranged for effect. On the eastern side of the mountain there is opened to view the wider and greater Valley of the Connecticut, with an exhaustless variety of scenery in detail and a total effect of rare beauty. On the Connecticut River, two or three miles below the city, at a distance of perhaps thirteen miles from the Tower, the observer notes a passing steamer, and can even make out its name. Up and down the valley the view extends forty or fifty miles, and includes many towns and villages and a great variety of interesting scenery.

THE STORY OF SUNBEAM.

Among the contributions to a sixteen-page paper published by the scholars at a girls' school in Pittsfield, Mass., is the following fanciful little sketch, entitled "The Life of a Child Fairy," remarkable as purporting to be the work of a little miss of twelve years:

> "Her name was Sunbeam. She had lovely, waving, golden hair, and beautiful deep blue eyes, and such a cunning little mouth; and she was three inches tall. Perhaps you think that fairies have no lessons to learn, but in this country they had to learn the language of the birds and animals so that they could talk with them. Sunbeam lived in the hollow trunk of an old tree. It was papered with the lightest green leaves that could be found. The rooms were separated by birch bark. Every morning when Sunbeam arose from her bed of apple-blossoms she had to learn a lesson in the bird language; but it was not hard, for her mother went with her and told her what they said. When her lesson was done she sprang away to meet her playmates—and oh! what fun they had! They made a swing out of a vine, and almost flew through the air. They sometimes jumped on a robin's back and had a ride. They played hide and seek in the birds' nests, and in the Spring picked open the buds, and when they were tired sat on the dandelions or on a horse-chestnut leaf, or in a full-blown apple-blossom. But if any one came into the woods they scampered away as fast as they could, for little fairies are very shy. After a while they would go home to their dinner of fairy honey-cake and apple-blossom syrup. The afternoon was much like the forenoon, but the evening was the pleasantest time of all. Every pleasant night just before dark Sunbeam's mother dressed her in her apple-blossom dress with two little lily-of-the-valley bells fastened like tassels to her green sash of grass blades. Her slippers were made from blue violets and her hair was tied with the threads of blue forget-me-nots woven together. Her mother and her father were dressed in light green. A little after dark they started for their fairy haunt with fire-flies for lanterns. The haunt was in the thickest part of the forest; it was covered with moss, and a brook flowed through the centre of the inclosure. One hundred gentlemen fairies with their wives and children were waiting here. Each had a fire-fly lantern. Very soon, from the brush-wood, out sprang two white mice, harnessed to a carriage made of dandelions with the stems so woven together that the flowers formed the outside. The inside was lined with white violets. In this chariot sat the queen of the Forget-me-not fairies (for there are different families of fairies.) The queen was dressed in a robe made of a deep red tulip, and she had a sash of lilies of the valley. Her black hair was fastened with what looked like a pearl, but really was a tiny drop of water crystallized. Beside her rode her maids of honor with dresses of blue violets. The queen took her place upon the throne, and around her stood her maids of honor. The queen then began to sing, and the fairies danced to the music. This lasted till midnight and then the fairies went home. You can easily imagine Sunbeam's life through the Summer and Autumn; but if you think that she hid in her house all Winter, you are mistaken. In the Autumn the fathers of the fairies had gathered the bright colored leaves, and the mothers had made them into warm Winter dresses and cloaks. Sunbeam had a muff of swan's down. The great sport in Winter was the queen's ball, to which all the fairies came. I wish I had time to tell you all about it, for it was Sunbeam's last appearance as a child fairy, as the next Spring she was tall enough to be a full-grown fairy."

THE URUGUAYANS TO BE SENT HOME.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of July 26 says: "Consul General Garcia, accompanied by Col. Cortina, of Uruguay, arrived in this city yesterday, and have made arrangements to have the distressed Uruguayan sailors now in this city removed to their homes. Gen. Garcia and Col. Cortina left the city last night for New-York, and the sailors will leave on the next steamer for New-York and will sail thence for Uruguay."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Cen. P. G. bs..100½
2,000 N. W. Consol. Cou. G. bds..c. 85
300 West. Union..s3. 79⅛
1000 do. 79
300 do. 78⅞
800 do. 78¾
1500 do. 79
500 do. 79⅛
800 do. 79¼
400 do. 79⅛
3900 do. 79
800 do. 78⅞
2100 do. 78¾
1500 do. 78⅞
1400 do. 78½
800 do. c. 78½
1500 do. 78⅝
1200 do. 78⅝
700 do. 78⅝
500 do. 78¾
700 N. Y. C. & Hud..103⅛
100 do. 103¼
75 do. 103
200 do. 102¾
200 Panama. 125
500 Pacific Mail. 37½
1400 do. 37½
1300 do. 37⅜
4800 do. 37
400 do. c. 36⅞
900 do. 37
200 do. s3. 37¼
100 Rock Island. 104⅛
300 do. 104¼
100 do. s3. 104
200 do. 103⅞
100 do. 104
20 do. 104¼
1000 Lake Shore. c. 59½
3500 do. 59¼
1700 do. 59⅛
1900 do. 59
700 do. 58⅞
1600 do. 59
500 do. 59⅛
200 do. 59
100 do. s3. 59
400 do. 59¼
600 do. 59½
700 do. 59¾
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 14½
100 St. Paul Pref. 58½
200 Union Pacific. 72¼
200 do. 72
400 do. 71¾
100 do. 71½
100 do. 71
200 do. 70¾
100 do. 70½
100 do. s3. 70¾
200 do. 71
100 do. 71⅛
100 do. 71¼
100 do. 71⅜
100 do. 71½
100 do. 71⅝
1400 do. 72
30 do. 72¼
900 Erie Railway. 13⅞
600 do. c. 13⅞
900 do. s3. 13¾
500 do. 13⅞
1300 do. 14
200 do. 14⅛
400 St. Paul. 35⅛
1500 do. 35
200 do. c. 34⅞
100 do. s3. 34¾
300 do. 35
300 do. 35⅛
700 North-western. 39¼
300 do. 39⅛
300 do. 39
300 do. 38¾
700 do. 38⅝
200 do. 38½
200 do. 38⅝
500 do. 38¾
400 do. 38¾
1600 do. 38⅞
900 do. s3. 38⅞
200 do. s3. 38⅜
100 do. 38⅞
100 do. b3. 39
100 do. 39⅛
200 North-west. Pref. 52¾
1100 do. 52½
100 do. c. 52½
400 Tol. & Wabash. 6⅜
200 do. 6½
100 do. 6¼
200 do. 6⅛
1500 Ohio & Miss. 22¼
300 do. b3. 22¼
1300 do. 22⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$22,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. b. c. 121¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12.120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64. 12 116¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. 12.118½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 12.120
$8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.12.118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.s3.119¼
20,000 do. 12.119⅜
11,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.117
12,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12. 122¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs..101⅞
5,000 do. 102
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st, Coup. on. 39½
3,000 do. 40
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 79
14,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. 85
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.109½
3,000 I. Mid. Ss. 1st. 81¾
8,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.105
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.112½
500 C. F. & M. 1st. 81½
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s. C.110½
10,000 Har. 1st, 7s, R.110½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.102¼
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.100⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...100⅛
3,000 do. 100⅞
4,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 99½
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 50
4,000 A. & T. H. In. b. c. 75
2,000 L. & N. con '98. b. c. 85
3,000 Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d. b. c.105
16 Cen. Nat. Bank... 99
200 Q. Min. Co..b. c. 15½
200 Mar. s. p....b. c. 11
100 Atl. & P. Tel..b. c. 20¼
200 Erie Railway..b. c. 14⅛
100 do. 14¼
200 do. s14. 14
500 do. s3. 14⅛
300 do. 14⅛
50 do. 14
100 do. 14⅛
100 do. 14¼
600 do. 13¾
300 Del. & H. Canal..119½
400 Panama. b. c. 125
600 W. U. Tel. b. c. 78¾
300 do. 78⅞
700 do. 78¾
800 do. 78⅞
700 do. 78¾
300 do. c. 78⅞
300 do. 78¾
300 do. c. 78⅞
1000 do. 78¾
100 do. 78⅞
400 do. 78⅞
500 do. s3. 78¾
600 do. 78⅝
400 do. 78½
1100 do. 78¾
1900 do. 78¼
700 do. 78⅛
1000 do. 78
100 do. 78⅛
300 do. 78¼
600 do. 78⅜
1000 do. 78⅝
1100 do. 78¾
100 do. 78⅝
100 do. s3. 78⅝
800 do. 78⅝
100 do. 78⅞
600 do. 79
800 do. 79⅛
1500 Pac. Mail...b. c. 37¼
600 do. 37⅜
1000 do. c. 37⅜
200 do. c. 37½
700 do. 37¼
1700 do. 37
200 do. 37
300 do. c. 36⅞
500 do. 37
300 do. 37⅛
1400 do. 37
500 do. 36⅞
100 do. s30. 36¾
500 do. 36⅞
400 do. 37
300 do. c. 37⅛
100 do. 37¼
800 do. 37¼
300 do. 37⅜
300 do. 37½
1500 do. 37¾
800 do. 37¾
100 do. c. 37¾
400 do. 37⅞
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 64
400 do. 63¾
400 Chi. & R. I..b. c 104
100 do. c.104⅛
100 do. s3. 104⅛
200 do. 104
100 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 59½
200 do. 59⅜
300 do. 59¼
100 do. 59⅛
300 do. 59¼
2100 do. 59⅛
7 do. 59
1000 do. 59⅛
500 do. 59¼
100 do. 59⅛
100 do. 59¼
1700 do. 59
100 do. 58⅞
1000 do. 59
100 do. 59⅛
400 do. 59¼
100 do. 59⅛
800 do. 59⅛
8 do. 59¼
2000 do. 59⅜
100 do. c. 59½
100 do. 59⅝
500 do. 59⅝
500 do. c. 59⅝
1400 do. 59½
100 do. s60. 59
100 do. s5. 59⅜
100 do. 59¼
200 do. 59½
100 do. 59¾
100 C., M. & S.P. Pf. b. c. 58½
100 do. 58⅜
100 do. 58¼
100 do. 58⅜
100 do. 58⅝
500 C., M. & S. P....b. c. 35
100 do. 34⅞
600 do. 34¾
100 do. 34⅞
800 do. 35
100 Un. Pacific....b. c. c. 71¼
100 do. c. 71
100 do. s60. 70
1100 do. s3. 71
600 do. 71¼
200 do. 71½
100 do. 71⅝
100 do. 72
100 do. 72¼
100 do. 72⅛
25 P. Ft. W. & C. G'd. 97¾
120 N. J. Cen.....b. c.109
80 do. 109½
100 T., W. & W...b. c. c. 6¼
200 do. b60. 6¼
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4¼
100 Chi. & Alton..b. c.104¾
100 C. & N.W. Pf...b. c. 52¾
100 do. 52½
100 do. 53
300 Chi. & N. W...b. c. c. 39⅛
300 do. c. 39
200 do. 39¼
500 do. 39⅛
200 do. 39⅜
100 do. 39¼
200 do. s3. 39⅛
200 do. 39
100 do. 38⅞
300 do. 38¾
1200 do. 38⅞
500 do. 38⅞
200 do. 39
100 do. 39⅛
600 do. 39¼
600 do. 39⅛
900 do. s3. 39
300 do. 39⅛
100 do. 39¼
400 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 22¼
100 do. 22⅛
100 do. b3. 32¼
100 do. 22
1000 do. 21¾
200 do. 21⅝
100 do. c. 21⅝
300 do. 21⅞
300 do. c. 21⅞
700 do. 22
300 do. b3. 22
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c. 102¾
120 do. 103

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 R. '68.120⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101
5,000 Union Pac. S.F. 95¼
1,000 do. 95
10,000 North-western Con. coup. g. bs. 85
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d 76
1600 Western Union. 79
2500 do. 79¼
800 do. 79⅜
254 do. 79½
500 do. 79¾
300 do. 79⅞
600 do. 80
1800 do. 79⅞
1000 do. 79¾
400 do. s3. 79¾
600 do. 79⅝
300 do. 79¾
200 Pacific Mail. 37½
700 do. 37⅝
600 do. 37¾
800 do. 37⅞
1400 do. 37¾
1500 Lake Shore. 59¾
200 do. c. 59¾
200 do. 59⅞
600 do. s3. 60
800 do. 60⅛
700 do. 60¼
1200 do. 60⅜
500 do. s3. 60¼
100 do. c. 60¼
100 do. s3. 60⅛
600 do. 60
600 do. 60⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref. 21¼
75 Atl. & Pac. Tel.. 20½
100 Erie Railway..s3. 14¾
200 North-western. 39⅝
1200 do. 39⅝
300 do. 39⅞
1900 do. 40
300 do. 39⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. 25
200 Union Pacific. 72
200 do. 71¾
100 do. 72½
400 do. b3. 72¾
50 Rock Island. 103¾
10 do. c.104
100 do. 104¼
100 do. c.104
300 do. 104¾
100 do. 104⅞
500 St. Paul. 35½
100 do. 35⅝
400 do. 35½
300 do. 35¾
200 do. 35⅞
1100 do. 36
100 do. 35⅞
100 St. Paul Pref....c. 58¾
200 do. 58¾
200 Ohio & Miss. 22¼
100 do. b3. 22¼
300 do. 22⅜
100 do. c. 22½
100 do. b3. 22½
100 do. 22⅜
100 Reno 2d, Pref. 100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, C. '81.121
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 119
$10 000 U.S. 10-40, R.117
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.122¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, N... 50
1,000 Ga. 7s. G.B. b. c. 99½
4,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 100⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G. 99½
1,000 do. 99¾
7,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bonds. 85
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. 98
1,000 C., C. & I. 2d... 20
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..113
8,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50
12,000 do. 50½
1,000 C. & O. 1st, Con. 40
3,000 Mil. & St. Paul, I. & M. Div. 83⅞
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d..105½
3,000 Mor. & Es. Con. 103⅞
6 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 49
100 Mar. L. & M., Ass. Pd. b. c. 11¾
100 do. 11⅞
400 West. Un. T..b. c. 79¾
200 do. 79⅞
500 do. 80
1100 do. 80⅛
400 do. 80¼
200 do. s3. 80¼
600 do. 80¼
800 do. 80⅜
1000 do. 80¼
400 do. 80⅛
1800 do. 80
300 do. 80⅛
300 do. 80¼
2700 do. 80⅜
300 do. b3. 80⅝
200 do. 80½
600 do. 80⅜
100 United States Ex. 43
200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 37⅞
2200 do. 38
1500 do. 38⅛
500 do. 38
1500 do. 38⅛
100 do. s3. 38⅛
100 do. 38
200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 6½
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 48½
100 C. & R. I....b. c.105
400 Un. Pac. b. c. 72¾
200 do. 72¼
75 do. 72½
400 do. 72¼
100 do. c. 72¼
100 do. 72½
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 14½
200 do. 14⅝
800 do. 14¾
100 do. 14⅞
200 do. 15
200 do. 15⅛
100 do. s3. 15
1500 do. 15⅛
500 do. 15⅛
200 do. 15¼
800 do. 15⅛
100 do. s3. 15⅛
100 do. s5. 15⅛
100 do. s10. 15
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22½
100 do. 22⅜
200 do. s3. 22⅜
100 do. b3. 22⅜
100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. c. 60⅜
200 do. 60⅜
100 do. 60½
800 do. 60⅜
200 do. 60¼
300 do. 60¼
1500 do. 60⅛
200 do. 60¼
100 do. 60¼
2000 do. s3. 60⅜
100 do. s3. 60½
100 do. 60⅜
400 do. 60½
900 do. 60⅜
100 do. 60½
100 N. J. Cen. b. c. 109½
800 C. & N. W....b. c. 40
1400 do. 40
1300 do. b3. 40⅜
900 do. 40
500 do. 39⅞
1800 do. 40¼
200 Chi., Mil. & St. P., b. c. 35⅞
100 do. 35⅞
1400 do. 36

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 West. Un. T. 80⅜
100 do. 80⅝
800 do. 80¾
200 do. 80⅞
1000 do. 81
200 do. 81⅛
200 do. s3. 81⅛
1000 do. 81
900 do. 80⅞
400 do. b3. 80⅞
1700 do. 80¾
1300 do. 80⅝
100 do. b3. 80¾
700 do. 80¾
1500 do. 80⅞
100 Pac. Mail. 38¼
100 do. 38¼
100 do. 38⅜
1600 do. 38¼
400 Erie Railway..s3. 15
200 do. 15
100 do. 14⅞
400 do. b3. 15
200 Tol. & Wab. 6¼
200 Union Pac. 72¾
100 do. 72⅞
1600 do. 73
200 do. s3. 73
100 do. 73⅛
100 Han. & St. J. 25
100 North-west. Pf. 54
500 North-west....b3. 40⅛
200 do. 40¼
200 do. 40¼
200 do. 40¼
600 do. 40¼
200 do. 40¼
100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 59
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 20⅝
100 Lake Shore. c. 60⅝
200 do. 60⅜
300 do. b3. 60¾
900 do. 60¾
100 do. 60⅞
300 do. 60¾
600 do. 60⅝
100 do. s3. 60½
200 do. 60⅝
300 do. 60¾
300 do. 60⅝
100 St. Paul. 36⅛
500 do. 36¼
200 do. 36
800 do. 36¼
1200 Ohio & Miss. 22½
100 do. 22⅞
100 do. 22¾
200 do. 22⅞
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...103½
100 C., C., C. & Ind... 42

WEDNESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The events of the day in Wall street demonstrate the correctness of the views expressed in this column regarding the failure of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., namely, that the suspension would be unlikely to be attended with any permanent evil effects. Notwithstanding the announcement early in the day of the failure of the Commercial Warehouse Company (fully reported in our news columns) there was a general and decided improvement in values on the Stock Exchange right up to the close of the day, and a further decline in the gold premium, which reflects restored confidence in the situation. The fact that the suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company had no effect whatever in financial circles, and caused but little discussion among brokers, can be traced to the causes of the failure, which have little or no connection with the business affairs of this country, the chief losses of the concern having been made in the shape of advances on the growing crop of sugar in Cuba, which has been damaged by unexpectedly early rains. General business now rests upon such a solid and conservative basis that no ordinary event can check the natural tendency to improvement, and hence such failures as those of yesterday and to-day produce nothing more than a temporary ripple upon the surface. In all quarters there exists a feeling of cheerfulness and confidence in the future, for the reason that our crops generally are likely to prove abundant, and our surplus productions will be needed by those countries which have been less fortunate in this respect than ourselves. There are many who believe that our exports of breadstuffs this year will exceed those of 1873, which were unusually large. Again, it is a noticeable fact that there is more economy practiced among the people than there was previous to the panic of 1873, and we are learning to depend more upon ourselves than we formerly did; hence, our imports are falling off. With increased exports of products and decreased imports, we shall have turned the current of trade in our favor, which is really the first step toward specie payments. The amount of wealth which will this year be realized from the products of the soil will be something enormous, and probably without precedent in the history of the country. The effect of this will be felt throughout business circles, and all the surrounding circumstances at the present time are certainly in favor of a good Fall trade. With this prospect ahead, the Stock Exchange naturally shows great recuperative power and ability to recover from any temporary checks such as we have just witnessed. At the opening of business to-day prices drooped slightly, but the downward movement was not of long continuance, and was succeeded by buoyancy, and almost the entire list made a substantial advance, which was well maintained to the close. The stocks principally dealt in were Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, North-western, St. Paul, Erie, and Union Pacific. Western Union declined to 78, from which point it rose steadily until the price touched 81⅛; closing sales were made at 80⅞. Pacific Mail, after declining to 36⅞, rose to 38⅜, closing at 38¼. Lake Shore ranged between 58⅞ and 60¾, the last sales being at 60⅝@60¾. North-western advanced from 38½ to 40⅜, and in the final dealings was firm at 40@40¼, the preferred advancing from 52⅜ to 54¼. St. Paul opened at 35⅛, declined to 34¾, and afterward rose to and closed at 36¼. Erie fluctuated between 13¾ and 15¼, closing at 15. Union Pacific, whose earnings for the first twenty-two days of July are reported as showing an increase of 59 ₱ cent. over those of last year for the same period, after declining to 70½, rose steadily to 73⅛, the closing price. The changes in the remainder of the list will be found in our usual tables.

The money market was well supplied with loanable funds. The early business was at 3@4 ₱ cent., but in the afternoon there were large offerings as low as 2 ₱ cent., the closing rate having been 2½. There is no change to report in discounts, the quotations for prime names being 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for securities at London, the highest quotations having been made at the close, when consols were quoted at 94 9-16 both for money and the account, old 1865s at 107½, 1867s at 108½, 10-40s at 105¾, and new 5s at 103⅞. Those prices show that the disturbance here had no effect whatever on the London situation, while the Liverpool advices represent affairs uninfluenced there also. The Bank of England gained £152,000 sterling on balance to-day. Discounts in the open market at London are very easy at 2⅛@2¼ ₱ cent. for three months' bills, and money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 1@1½ ₱ cent. Erie declined to 12½, the stock loaning flat to 2 ₱ cent. for use. To-morrow is ticket day and Friday settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The report current yesterday afternoon that the Union Bank of London had suspended proves, of course, to be unfounded. Indeed, this report was universally discredited and failed to create even the slightest alarm, as it is well known that the institution in question is one of the soundest in England, besides being unlimited, so that the stockholders are liable to the full amount of their capital. The sterling exchange market was firm and prime, bankers' bills sold at $4 86½@$4 87 for 60 days, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. The nominal rates were unaltered. The gold speculation was strong at the opening under reports of a further decline in wheat at Liverpool, and the price advanced from 113¾ to 114. The advance, however, brought out free offerings, and upon receipt of the dispatches announcing a buoyant market at London a sharp decline ensued, the price dropping to 113⅛, from which there was a recovery of only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. at the close. Cash gold, which commanded 1-32@1-16 for use at the opening, afterward loaned flat and at 2 ₱ cent. for carrying, the final rate having been 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Gold Room at times, and the transactions were large, although not up to yesterday's standard. It is not likely that any specie will be shipped to Europe by to-morrow's steamers.

Government bonds were strong and higher at the early board, but declined later, in sympathy with gold. There is no disposition to offer round amounts at current figures, especially as the advance in the London market is well maintained. The marketing of the new 5s by the Syndicate goes forward steadily, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the remaining 5-20 6 per cent. bonds issued under the act of February, 1862, the amount outstanding being $14,897,000. Railroad bonds were fairly active, and, in most cases, prices were steady. The Pacific issues were firm, and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were in good demand at 85@85⅛. Harlem, Morris and Essex, New-Jersey Central, and other leading issues were in good request. C., C. & I. C. firsts recovered to 50½. State bonds presented no important feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,842,381 29
Gold payments	1,911,522 16
Gold balance	35,486,817 38
Currency receipts	935,438 67
Currency payments	432,521 94
Currency balance	57,265,209 05
Customs	533,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,702,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114⅛	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅞	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120½	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	102¾	103½
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	104⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅜	38¼
St. Paul Common	35⅛	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	58⅝	59
Western Union	79⅛	80⅞
Union Pacific	72	73⅛
Lake Shore	59	60⅝
Wabash and Toledo	6¼	6¼
North-western Common	39⅛	40⅛
North-western Preferred	52⅞	54¼
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½
New-Jersey Central	110	109½
Panama	123½	125
Erie	14⅛	15
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	22⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅜	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103½	102¾	1,972
Erie	15¼	13¾	13,350
Lake Shore	60¾	58⅞	46,000
Wabash	6½	6⅛	1,400
North-western	40⅜	38½	34,400
North-western Preferred	54¼	52⅜	800
Rock Island	105	103⅞	2,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36¼	34¾	12,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	59	58⅜	1,300
New-Jersey Central	109½	109½	300
Michigan Central	64	63½	500
Union Pacific	73⅛	70½	8,900
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¼	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	25	200
C., C., C. and I.	42	42	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞	21⅝	9,700
Missouri Pacific	48⅞	48½	100
Panama	125	125	600
Western Union	81⅛	78	70,200
At. and Pacific Telegraph	20⅝	20	300
Pacific Mail	38⅜	36⅞	35,700
Quicksilver	15½	15½	200
Quicksilver Preferred	21½	21½	100
At. and Pacific Preferred	14½	14½	100
Mariposa Land and Min.	11⅞	11¾	200
United States Express	43	43	100
Total sales			241,020

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122¼	122½	5-20s, 1865, n., c.	118¾	119
6s, 1881, r.	119¼	120	5-20s, 1867, r.	119¾	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	120½	121	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1862, c.	115	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	119¾	120¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	116¼	116¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	116½	117	10-40s, r.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119	10-40s, c.	117¼	117¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	119½	120	5s, 1881, r.	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, n., r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, c.	116¾	117

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $106,000 for interest and $17,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$62,460,151
Currency balances	3,926,519
Gold exchanges	5,703,157
Gold balances	365,967

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$2,148,889
Currency balances	2,522,261
Gross clearances	91,928,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, F'nded. 31
Ark. 7s, L.R.& F.S.is. 15
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L. R. 15
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 15½
A. 7s, Miss.O.& R.Riv. 15½
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cent.R. 15½
California 7s. 112
Connecticut 6s. 104
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 99
Indiana 5s. 100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 101
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 101
Illinois War Loan. 101
Kentucky 6s. 101
Michigan 6s, '78-'79. 101
Michigan 6s, '83. 102
Michigan 7s, '90. 103
Mo. 6s, due in '75. 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76. 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '77. 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '78. 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '79. 100½
Mo. 6s, due in '80. 100½
F. bds. due in '94-95. 100½
L. bds., due '81-'91 in. 101
Asy. or Univ., due '92. 101
Han.& St.Jo., due '75 100
Han.& St.Jo., due '76. 100
Han.& St.Jo., due '86. 100
Han.& St.Jo., due '87. 100
N.Y. Reg. B'ty L'n. 105¼
N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n. 105¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875. 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877. 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878. 110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., 1887. 113
N. Y. 6s, G. C., 1887. 113
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1883. 113
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20
N. C., Ap. & Oct. 20
N. C., N. C.R.J.& J. 50
N.C., N.C.R., Ap.&O. 50
N.C.N.C.R, c.off J.&J. 38
N.C.N.C.R, c.off A.&O. 38
N.C. new bds., J.& J. 10
N.C. new bds., A.& O. 10
Ohio 6s, 1875. 100½
Ohio 6s, 1881. 103
Ohio 6s, 1886. 106¼
Rhode Island 6s. 103
South Carolina 6s. 32
S. C. 6s, J. & J. 32
S. C. 6s, A. & O. 32
S. C. non-f. bonds.
Tennessee 6s, old. 54
Tenn. 6s, new series. 49
Texas 10s of 1876. 102
Virginia 6s, old. 36
Va. 6s, n. bds, 1866. 37
Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 57¾
Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser. 46
Va. 6s, deferred bds. 8¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st. 109
Alb. & Sus. 2d. 105½
Alb. & Sus. 3d. 100
B., C.R.& M. 1st 7s g. 31
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 40
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c. 33
Chic. & Alt. 1st. 109
Chic. & Alt. Income. 102
St. L., Jac. & Ch. 1st. 102
Ch., Bur.& Q. Con. 7s. 105
Ch., R. I. & Pac. 108
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new. 112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con. 104½
C.R. of N.J. con.conv. 108½
Am. Dock & Im. Bds. 99½
M.& S.P. 2d, 7 3-10 P.D. 90
M.& S.P. 1st 7s G.R.D. 80
M.& St.P. 1st, La C.D. 93
M.& St.P. 1st, I.& M.D. 83
M. & St.P. 1st, I.& D. 75
M. & St.P. 1st, C.& M. 82½
M. & St. P. 2d. 84
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd. 104½
Chic. & N. W. Cons. 97¾
Chic. & N.W. Ext'n. 90
Chic. & N.W. C.G.B. 84¾
Chic. & N.W. R.G.B. 85
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s. 81¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st. 97½
C., C., C.& I. 1st 7s, S.F. 106
Del., L. & W. 2d. 111
Morris & Essex 1st. 111
Morris & Essex 2d. 109½
Mor. & E. 1st Con.G. 103½
Erie 1st, Extended. 103½
Erie 2d 7s, '79. 101
Erie 3d 7s, '83. 98¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80. 97
Erie 5th 7s, '88. 96
Long Dock Bonds. 101
B., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 80
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 84¼
Ind., B. & W. 1st. 28
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d. 102
M.S.N.I.S. F. 7 ₱ ct. 107
Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 105
Cleve. & T. New bs. 103½
Clev., P.& A. Old bs. 101
Clev., P.& A. New bs. 104
Det., M. & Tol. bds. 103
Buff. & Erie, n bds. 103
B. & State Line 7s. 100
Lake Shore div. bds. 100¾
Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 100½
Mar. & Cin. 1st. 106¼
M. C. 1st 8s '82 S. F. 112
N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 28
N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 102
N. Y. Central 6s '83. 102¼
N. Y. Central 6s '87. 102¼
N.Y.C. 6s Real Estate. 100½
N.Y.C. 6s Subscrip'n. 100¼
N. Y. C. C. 7s '76. 104
N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st C. 115¾
N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st R. 114¼
Hud.R. 7s 2d S.F. '85. 108½
Harlem 1st 7s Coup. 110¼
Harlem 1st 7s Reg. 110½
North Missouri 1st. 89
Ohio & Miss. Con. S.F. 98
Ohio & Miss. Con. 96
Cen. Pac. Gold bds. 100⅝
C. P. San Joach. B'h. 91
West. Pac. Bonds. 91
Union Pacific 1st. 100⅞
U. P. Land Grants 7s. 99½
U. P. Sinking Fund. 94¾
Pacific R. of Mo., 1st 95
Pac.R. 7s guar. by Mo. 100⅝
Pitts., Ft.W.& C., 3d. 101
C.& P. Cons. S'k. F'd. 104½
C. & P. Cons. 4th do. 99
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st 49
St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 92
St. L. & Iron. M. 2d 49
Alton & T. H. 1st. 106½
Alt.& T. H., 2d Pref. 91
Alt. & T. H., 2d Inc. 75
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 83
Hannibal & Nap. 1st 35
Gt. Western, 1st, '88 80
Gt. Western, 2d, '93 54½
Quincy & Tol., 1st. '90 51
Laf., Bl'n. & Miss. 1st 60

And the following for City bank shares:

America. 150
American Exchange. 116
Chemical. 1600
City. 300
Commerce. 122
Continental. 100
Corn Exchange. 131
Fourth National. 101½
Fulton. 156
Import'rs' & Trad'rs'. 195
Irving. 130
Manhattan. 150¼
Mercantile. 108
Merchants'. 121½
Metropolitan. 133
Nassau. 100
N. Y. National Ex. 100
Ninth National. 80
North America. 100¼
Phenix. 98½
Republic. 95
State of New-York. 114
Union. 140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	104⅛
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Reading	51⅛	51¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	29⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	101½	..

We are requested to state that drafts drawn on the suspended firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. by the Bank of St. Thomas, West Indies, will be protected by Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
of the
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.
$20,000 PER MILE,
Less than half the average cost of New-England railroads. A limited amount, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, for sale by
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

☞ COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
Inasmuch as the merchandise stored in our warehouse amounts to over four millions of dollars in value, it is perhaps proper to state that the suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company in nowise affects the value or security of the warehouse receipts issued by the company for goods stored in our warehouse.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.
WM. TOBIN, Superintendent.—*Advertisement.*

☞ NOTICE.
The drafts of the BANK OF ST. THOMAS, (W. I.) on Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will be protected by MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Could not something final be done about Mr. DELANO, one way or other? Between the howling newspapers which are determined to get him out, and the other howlers which are determined to keep him in, life is becoming insupportable. The dismal fight is kept up day after day by the New-York *Tribune* and the Washington *Republican*—a pair of blatherskites. "He is going," says the former. "No, he will stick," says the latter; and each morning the same preposterous farce is re-enacted, till one is sick to death of the performers and their tricks. Would that they all could be got rid of, either by translation into a better, or quiet removal into an inferior, state of existence. They seem to be about of the same pattern—MURTAGH, REID, and DELANO. Will any kind Christian soul be charitable enough to take the whole batch off our hands, and thus prevent them from making the remainder of the Summer hideous with their din?

With the exception of the Commercial Warehouse Company, there were no additional failures yesterday, and the effect abroad of the suspension of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. was so very slight as to be absolutely invisible. The idea that the fall of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. would drag down the Union Bank of London may possibly be productive of a limited degree of mild amusement, but that is the worst result to be anticipated. The fact is that every kind of security, both here and in England, has stood its ground wonderfully well, and it is quite evident that business is everywhere being conducted on the most cautious principles. People are not afraid of a failure here and there so much as they were three or four years ago, because they have taken in a good deal of superfluous sail, and are on the look-out for sudden squalls from any point of the compass. Economy is now the rule, and rash speculation the exception. We sincerely wish that Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. had followed it in good season.

As we have taken the liberty of reminding the Democrats of Ohio that the Government is at this moment selling securities which cannot afterward be repudiated without utter disgrace to the country, we are not surprised to find that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is prepared to take short measures with us. We are, it appears, the "organ of the Money Power," and the mouthpiece of "Usurers"—the usurers, we presume, being the persons who are now being persuaded to buy the new Funded Loan on the solemn guarantee of the United States Government, and whom the friends of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* deliberately propose to swindle out of their money. We are further informed that "our clients live off the stealings from the farmers of the West and South." All this comes of our recommending the simple plan of keeping faith with the creditors of the Government, combined with the endeavor to return to the only safe ground of specie payments. Honesty seems to be rather a "played out" virtue with our dear friends, the Western Democrats.

We are distressed to find that the New-York *Herald* has incurred the displeasure of the Roman Catholic leaders in this City—not for publishing the advertisements of male and female child-murderers, as might at first be supposed, but for not being sufficiently stanch to the "Faith." There is a leading article in the *Tablet* of this week, about ten yards in length, which is a sort of first warning for the *Herald*. "We hope we may affirm," says the *Tablet*, "without any fear of being mistaken, that if the tone it [the *Herald*] has adopted within the last few weeks is continued, every Catholic in the Union will forbid its admission into his house." What the little tiff is all about we do not understand—surely one cannot be expected to read through a three-column article in the *Tablet* this hot weather. We have read enough to satisfy us that the *Herald* has offended the Roman Catholics. Here, then, is another good chance for the "leading American newspaper." In these days it is open to espouse any cause for a proper consideration, and we advise the Catholics to go to it and offer to pay five dollars a column for all that it may publish in defense of the true faith. That was the rate it received from Plymouth Church, and, of course, it could scarcely be expected to take up the Catholics for less. In this way the Catholic leaders could expeditiously provide themselves with a new organ, and the perfidy of the *Herald* would be duly punished. We have no doubt that all the high contracting parties will feel much obliged to us for this suggestion.

Is it not nearly time that the correspondents who have written to beg us to "drop" the Beecher case made their appeal to the irrepressible Dr. BACON? That worthy man was never contented until he had stirred up THEODORE TILTON, and now he is going to work on Mr. BOWEN. Nothing will satisfy him but that Mr. BOWEN shall come forward and prove the charges which *he* has brought against Mr. BEECHER. "We are waiting to see," says the learned Doctor, "and there are many of us, what the Plymouth Church and its Pastor will do about these other charges." "They are not yet disposed of," he adds. How thankful Mr. BEECHER ought to be to his kind friend! "The unpleasant fact," Dr. BACON continues, "that, notwithstanding the failure of the plaintiff in the late trial, there are many (and not all of them bad men) who feel that, after all, Mr. BEECHER has not been completely vindicated, is better explained by the known existence of those other charges and the policy of silence in regard to them than by anything else." This is the way in which Mr. BEECHER'S friends "drop it." The truth is that the newspapers would be only too glad to get rid of the whole subject at once and for ever—except those which are in the pay of the Plymouth brethren. But unfortunately, they are obliged to go on recording the clamorous outcries of Dr. BACON and other of Mr. BEECHER'S friends, however unpleasant the work may be. Cannot our correspondent, "C. L. B.," induce these persons to "drop it"? We wish him all success in his efforts.

Some of the large steam-ship companies appear to fall easy dupes to the sharpers who go to them for black-mail in the name of the Legislature. It appears that the Inman Line paid to a lobbyist, named NOLAN, the large sum of $18,357 in the space of two years; the Bremen Line, $13,840; the National Line, $13,242; and so on. It is believed that the gross amount received by NOLAN in these two years—1871-2—was somewhere between $75,000 and $100,000. We suppose the steam-ship companies will say that this wholesale bribery was necessary for the protection of their interests, but it is not creditable to them that they consented to join in any such disgraceful work. The increase of head-money was opposed generally by the press—it certainly was by us—and the steam-ship companies might well have been content to leave their cause in the hands of the public. When next they come to us for help, we shall be inclined to ask them how many Nolans they have thought it necessary to subsidize? As for NOLAN, he positively refuses to say how he divided the spoils—of course he protects his "clients." It is a most scandalous business from beginning to end.

According to Judge LEARNED, of the Supreme Court, the act creating the Canal Investigating Commission is "singularly defective" if it was intended to enable the Commission to compel witnesses to produce their books and papers. Mr. H. D. DENISON has refused to obey the mandate of the Commission on this point, and the court decides that there is no power conferred by the act to punish him for disobedience. In that case the labors of the Commission are not likely to end in fixing the responsibility for the canal frauds. Other contractors will be quite likely to follow the example of the head of the Syracuse Ring and snap their fingers at the Governor's Commissioners. And yet, at the time the law was passed, the Governor was represented as being perfectly satisfied as to the sufficiency of its provisions to accomplish all the ends contemplated in its enactment.

THE LOCAL ISSUE IN NEW-YORK.

It would be strange if, in a time of business depression like the present, men's minds were not peculiarly open to the necessity of placing some limit to extravagance in local government. The bonded debt of the City continues to increase at the rate of about six millions a year, while the assessed valuation of the City has begun to decrease. The taxes continue to rise, while the people's ability to pay them is every year becoming less. The only important issue in our local politics is the simple one of economy in expenditures and definite restriction of the power of contracting debt. To bring this issue to a practical solution, it must be made a test in selecting the next Legislature and Board of Aldermen. However well disposed a local officer, like the Controller, may be to resist the wasteful policy of departmental officers, and to put a stop to the creation of new bonds, provisions of mandatory legislation tie his hands and render his efforts abortive. Three-fourths of the annual expenditures of the City and all the increment of its debt are prescribed by laws which no financial officer can venture to disobey.

Reform in these matters must come from an amendment of the laws and from a change in the character of the local legislative body who are made the judges of the proper time to carry a good many of them into effect. Rapid as is the increase of our Municipal debt, it would have been accelerated fourfold had the Democrats possessed at last session the control of both branches of the Legislature. Bills were passed by the Assembly which would have directly increased the public debt by at least ten millions of dollars, and which, indirectly, would have thrown down all the barriers in the way of a return to unbridled waste and extravagance. The opposition of a Republican Senate alone prevented the passage of these bills into law. To place in a still stronger light their disregard of all considerations of justice to the tax-payers, the Assembly refused to pass several bills designed to remove from the statute-book legislation under which the successors of TWEED could use the means which he devised for saddling the City with new and unnecessary burdens.

If the people owe the Republicans in the Legislature their gratitude for saving them from re-entering a course of rapid descent toward municipal bankruptcy, they are equally indebted to the Republicans in the Board of Aldermen for standing firmly opposed to the issue of new bonds under circumstances where their proceeds are certain to be misapplied. That salutary provision of the charter which demands a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Aldermen to pass a resolution involving the expenditure of money, and that equally salutary one which gives to a minority of the voters the power of electing one-third of that board, were the results of Republican legislation. Both provisions have formed the object of incessant Democratic attack, and both will certainly be doomed the moment the Democrats are allowed to gain control of the Legislature.

Whichever way we look at the matter, the only guarantee we have that the City's credit will not be sunk under a ruinous load of debt, and its progress arrested by a rapidly increasing weight of taxation, depends on our success in keeping the Democrats from obtaining a majority in both branches of the Legislature this Fall. The sole chance that presents itself of binding the City to pay off debt faster than it contracts it is contingent on the election of a Republican majority in both Houses. The Governor would stultify all the professions he has ever made on this subject if he should stand in the way of putting a limit to the alarming increase of local indebtedness in this and other cities of the State.

As for the Board of Aldermen, the necessity for introducing into that body men of character and ability, distinctly pledged to resist all needless expenditures, is too obvious to need much comment. The Democrats, who vote week after week for allowing millions of public money to be placed in the hands of a set of unscrupulous partisans for the purpose of carrying on jobs "by day's work," are simply expending all their ingenuity for the creation of a vast corruption fund against next election. It is not necessary to assume that the Republicans do and always must resist on principle any such loose method of spending public money. The fact that it is, and will probably continue to be, adverse to their political interests to set aside the contract system as applied to City work, is an argument which is not open to dispute. The Republicans depend largely on the support of a constituency which feels and knows what it loses by Municipal extravagance; the Democrats appeal to a mass of voters who think, however absurdly, that they profit by it.

Let the Republicans in this City pledge themselves to secure some definite legislation for the purpose of stopping the increase of debt and the possible renewal of lavish expenditures, and they will carry with them that great body of public sentiment which is becoming alarmed at the endless accumulation of our local burdens. Let them, for example, undertake to devise legislation reducing the debt of the City to a certain fixed proportion of its assessed valuation, and preventing all increase beyond that point. Let them promise to deprive the Board of Aldermen of the power of setting aside the provisions of the contract system in carrying out public works, and of the further power of authorizing the issue of assessment bonds beyond a certain limit. That would be a Municipal programme which all intelligent men could understand, and which the great body of respectable voters would be likely to support. If candidates for the Legislature fail to submit themselves to some such test, then the best thing that can be done is for the voters to present it to them. The question of honest and thorough Municipal reform becomes every day a more pressing one. Fortunately, it lies within such narrow limits as to obviate all difficulty in ascertaining the men and the party likely to be most faithful in carrying it out.

SOME ADVERTISEMENTS.

The fashion of advertising all sorts of wares to all sorts of persons sometimes produces curious reading in the pages of the most staid of newspapers. The London *Economist* is probably the last publication which any of its readers would take up in the hope of raising a ripple of amusement in minds dull and stagnant with Midsummer idleness. Yet the insatiate advertiser occasionally succeeds in forcing into the columns of that financial oracle bits of information whose incongruity with their surroundings might stir the smile of a bank president even in such unpropitious times as these. By the side of the announcement that the "Lord Mayor will be glad to receive Subscriptions in Aid of the Sufferers by the Disastrous and Overwhelming Inundation in Toulouse and the Garonne Department," to which are appended the names of Earls and nobles by the dozen, we have an advertisement of "Old Irish Whisky, of the same quality as that now supplied regularly to the House of Lords." In one column the "Fiji Banking and Commercial Company" offers the guaranty of an enormous capital to that class of readers who may be supposed to desire drafts on Fiji, or to require a "commercial agency" in that well-known business centre. In the next a "chemist" of High Holborn proclaims the virtues of a "curling fluid" which "curls Ladies' or Gentlemen's Hair immediately it is applied." On another page the proprietor of the "Royal Polytechnic" informs his patrons that he has prepared, at enormous expense, a "New and Marvelous Entertainment, the Castaway, or, the Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Crusoe," and he adds that the adventures of this noted hero will be illustrated by "descriptive buffo and original songs by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, and two new Ghost Scenes." We are not acquainted with the talents, either histrionic or creative, of Mr. BUCKLAND, but we venture to indorse the statement that his "buffo" songs are "original," and that the ghost scenes are not less so. We beg our boy readers to try to think what sort of a muddle must be made of DEFOE'S minute picture of Crusoe's life by the introduction of comic ballads. As for the ghost scenes, we should look for the shade of the great novelist himself to appear in them. The Royal Polytechnic, however, is not wholly given over to these light operations. It announces, as if to justify its appearance in the pages of the *Economist*, a series of lectures by a Prof. GARDNER on "Economical Cooking, with Illustrations and Experiments," and to these, as well as to the Crusoe, and "Many Other Entertainments," the admission is only one shilling. We believe that nothing equal to this in extent and cheapness is known on our side of the ocean.

The announcement of the wonderful attractions of the Polytechnic is followed by one to which we feel that we are doing an act of humanity to call attention. It is that of a "nose machine," which is described as follows:

> "This is a contrivance which, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. Any one can use them, and without pain."

We shall venture to depart from the rigid conventionalities of the newspaper business so far as to say, gratuitously, that this truly beneficent invention is to be had of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSS, No. 248 High Holborn, London. Its price is 10s. 6d. in sterling coin. To us the price seems reasonable. To have a nose, whatever defects it may have been afflicted with by nature, "quickly shaped to perfection" is worth that trifling sum. It has been intimated recently that since the successes of the Bonapartists in France, the *nez retroussé* is "going out," and that the aquiline contour of the nose of EUGENIE is again to be the fashion. We do not vouch for the correctness of the prediction. Fashions in noses, since the time of AARON, have been much disputed. But, in any case, since it is well known that fashions exist in this hitherto impracticable feature, the man who offers an efficient "nose machine," with such capacity as that of Mr. ROSS', is certainly to be encouraged.

As we have remarked, it is not in the *Economist* that one would look for these announcements, though they might have been anticipated in the elegant columns of our own inimitable *Home Journal*. But they give the charm of variety to the otherwise almost oppressive contents of the *Economist's* advertising columns, swelling as they do with their announcements of dividends in thousands and capital in tens of millions. And to the philosophic mind it is not unpleasing to see the confidence with which the same readers are addressed by the powerful bank managers and the modest inventor of curling fluid, the composer of ghost scenes in the life of Crusoe, and the contriver of the nose machine.

NOTHING FOR CATHOLICS.

The recent inundations in France have aroused the charity of the people of Scotland. The example set in London of forming committees, and collecting money, and sending it off to the Duchess of MAGENTA for distribution among the unfortunate sufferers of Toulouse, has been followed even in North Britain. In several places unusual activity has been shown, but at the head of the list of the towns which are most distinguished stands the sea-port of Montrose.

It may be well to recall the fact that this is no unimportant place. It has a population of nearly sixteen thousand. It stands at the head of one of the best harbors in the east of Scotland. It contains factories, iron foundries, ship-yards, and has fine quays and docks, all of which indicate considerable commerce. It was, therefore, quite right and proper that such a town should do something in a cause which had already attracted the practical sympathy of three nations in Europe, outside of France. Accordingly, a meeting of the Town Council was convened specially to consider the matter, and to decide upon something which should best befit the dignity and opulence of such a municipality. The discussion was a long and grave one. But a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, asking for a subscription, seems to have turned the scale, and finally, on the motion of the Town Provost, it was decided to vote the magnificent sum of $25.

But so much liberality was a great shock to the susceptibilities of some of the Councilors. For these a gentleman known among his acquaintances as Baillie JAPP became the spokesman, and he vigorously denounced the wickedness of a good Protestant body like that which does the local government for Montrose, contributing public money to relieve the wants of Roman Catholics. It was a sin against which he most loudly protested. But he could not reverse the vote, and the five pounds must go. His ingenuity, however, was equal to the occasion. Baillie JAPP declared himself innocent of all knowledge of France, but his common sense and Protestant zeal told him that even in that priest-ridden country, and even in the districts which had been smitten for the crimes of the people, there must be some Protestants. It ought to be placed to the credit of Mr. JAPP that he does not believe any part of the world to be so wickedly Papist that there are not some disciples of Protestantism to be found there. In his inexperience, he could not conceive anything so bad as a community made up of Roman Catholics entirely. So, acting upon this inspiration of his soul, and while deploring the necessity of giving up that five pounds, he proposed that special heed should be taken by the Provost to see that it did not fall into Catholic hands. He expressed his wish that it should be taken to Toulouse by a Protestant bearer, and that it should be distributed among people who could furnish unmistakable evidence of being deeply and permanently imbued with Protestant principles. Mr. JAPP could not be an accessory to the great crime of rendering help to a starving Catholic.

If such a story were told of the people of the sixteenth century, we should find a great deal added about the bigotry, intolerance, and ignorance of those times. But we have no doubt that Mr. Baillie JAPP is not an uneducated man, though he may have revolved throughout his life in a very narrow circle. Worse than this, we are tolerably sure that in his own estimation, and in the estimation of his friends and neighbors, he is a very religious man. Not that there is any objection to his being religious. But when a man exhibits so much intolerance the best excuse that could be made for him would be, that he was altogether devoid of both religion and education. We do not know to what sect or Church Mr. JAPP belongs, nor is it of any consequence. There is no doubt that he is sincere in his protestations, and we do not think it can be denied that he is the representative of a class, and the exponent of a state of feeling that exists in Europe to a greater extent than is often supposed. It tells us that the days of excessive religious bigotry are not yet passed away, but it is much to be regretted that in these times of advanced intelligence, when men's opportunities for intercourse with the world are so great, religious professions should be made the excuse for the worst forms of bigotry and intolerance.

CARELESS WILLS.

There are some men of wealth and influence who have a wonderful incapacity for administering their own property. Their ability for making close bargains may be proverbial. They may have attained such high positions in their professions that money comes to them as freely as rain from heaven. Their judgment in their pursuits may also have been astonishingly clear. Yet, when it comes to spending money, they betray the guilelessness of infancy. They are entirely at the mercy of adventurers. Discreditable persons manage to acquire such a control over them that they are openly and shamelessly pillaged. However much we may esteem the honesty of purpose and upright character of a distinguished journalist now deceased, it is notorious that he was continually a prey to disreputable persons, who used him before the world solely to promote schemes of personal profit.

In nearly the same category may be placed a very large number of those persons whose testamentary provisions give rise to long and tedious litigations. Generally their want of discretion in selecting their associates during life is the cause of the subsequent disputes. The case is still fresh in mind of the old lady in Pennsylvania, who permitted a man who had been a criminal from childhood to acquire almost unlimited control over her. She is supposed, on plausible grounds, to have been murdered by him, and the only means which her heirs had of securing her property from this adventurer were to contest the will produced, on the ground that it was a forgery. Knowing what we now do of the character of PAUL SCHOEPPE, who before his arrival in this country was a convict in Germany, and who, soon after he had escaped the gallows which threatened him, betook himself to new fields of infamy, we cannot cease wondering at the credulousness of those who became his victims.

It is unnecessary to attempt to give an estimate of the large proportion of cases where the possibility of disputes in regard to wills might have been entirely avoided by the exercise on the part of the testator of that plain common sense which ought to govern in business matters. It is with the utmost aversion that some persons can accommodate themselves to the idea, when their faculties are in the best condition, to make provision for devising their estates in a manner conformable with their settled purposes. Only when death is staring them in the face, and their mental soundness may be disputed with a reasonable prospect of success, do they apply themselves to a task which might have been previously performed at leisure and with safety. It is also impossible for some persons to conceive that a document which they may draw up in privacy, and sign in the presence of dear friends, is more likely to complicate affairs than if resort were had to persons to whose special province such matters belong. A very instructive case, in which these lessons are taught, has just been decided in London, in the Court of Probate and Divorce.

Miss EMMA ADOLPHUS, the daughter of Sir JACOB ADOLPHUS, who for many years held a Government medical appointment in Jamaica, died in 1872, at an advanced age, and when she was laboring under great infirmities. In 1845 she executed a will, in proper form, but afterward cut off the signature, retaining the body of the instrument to serve as a form for a future will, to be executed without application to her solicitor. If, at any time within twenty years, she had caused a will to be properly drawn up, signed, and deposited in safe hands, there would, in all probability, have been no dispute over her property. It is not improbable that, at some time late in life, she wrote a will which was seized and destroyed by the persons with whom she resided during the three years preceding her death. Although a lady of refinement and good education, she lived a solitary life. Her only associates during these three years were a Mrs. JENKINS, Mrs. CLARK, (wife of a stone-mason,) and Mrs. COOPER, (keeper of her lodging-house.) All of these were illiterate persons, who, as it subsequently appeared, entered into a conspiracy to secure the money of the lady, who had not sufficient discernment to detect their true characters. After her death, a document was produced which purported to be her will, and by which all her property was bequeathed to the three women who were unworthy of her confidence. The will was contested, and now, after three years of litigation, is judicially pronounced a forgery. Nothing is more probable than that she carried out her purpose of writing a will with her own hand; that she executed it before witnesses who were in the conspiracy against her, and that she left it in their possession. The opportunity to destroy it and substitute another was a favorable one, and could be employed with every prospect of success. In this case the plans of the conspirators were frustrated, but only at great expense. Even now the property is almost certain to come into the possession of those whom its former owner was particularly desirous of excluding from all benefit in its division. Ought not these repeated warnings lead people who have any money to leave behind them to take a little pains concerning its proper disposition?

THE CROPS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 28.—The *Globe* has fifteen columns of special reports, second series, about the crops, from different places in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. The following is a summary: The Fall wheat, although below the average, will be a larger crop than at one time expected; the Spring wheat is above the average; oats, barley and peas are heavier than for many years, in proportion to the area covered; the Indian corn is greatly improved, and will turn out better than expected. The potato crop is large, and the root crops generally are very heavy. The hay is an average crop. The small fruits are abundant; apples less plentiful. In other fruits there will probably be a deficiency.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FORBIDDEN FOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was at Saratoga yesterday, and found that at any of the hotels "chicken partridges" might be obtained for the asking. You are doubtless aware that the killing of these birds at this season of the year is strictly forbidden by the laws of the State.

If I may eat these birds at Saratoga, why may I not be allowed to eat them at Delmonico's or at Sutherland's, in New-York? Why is it lawful and right to eat them in one part of the State and not in another?

Lastly, let me ask you whether Mr. Royal Phelps and his wonderful society for the protection of game know what is going on at Saratoga? I am told that Mr. Phelps himself is not above eating a chicken partridge in July when he goes to drink the waters. However that may be, his society surely ought to enforce the laws against one man as well as against another; or is the Brooklyn idea of justice to become universal? Yours truly,

A LOVER OF PARTRIDGES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

AN APOLOGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the letters of Judge Davis and Charles O'Conor upon the Tweed case, and other large cases, the persistent loyalty of a portion of the Bar to the Court of Appeals, however erratic the course of that ultimate tribunal may be, reminds one of the celebrated leading case in the English reports where the honored bell-wether of a flock of sheep, in the course of a fight with some men, got thrown overboard from the ship they were all on in mid-ocean. As the simple sheep—some white, some black, some interested in the fight, others not so at all—heard the tinkling of his bell down the ship's side, they thought of nothing but general principles, and each and every sheep jumped in after his natural leader—which did not help things at all.

Yours, &c., W. G. PECKHAM, JR.

THE DENISON CONTEMPT CASE.

JUDGE LEARNED DECIDES THAT THE WITNESS MUST BE DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Justice Learned has rendered his decision in the case of contempt of H. D. Denison, who refused to produce his books and papers as a witness before the Canal Fraud Investigating Commission. After reviewing the question at some length, Justice Learned says: "The question, then, to be answered here is, not simply whether the commission has a right to interrogate and to call for books and papers, but whether they have the power to punish for disobedience. Such power must be found, if at all, in express enactments, because imprisonment for contempt is a quasi punishment for a crime, using that word in its broad sense, and the question is whether the power to punish for this criminal act has been given to the commission.

They claim that power by virtue of chapter 91, Laws of 1875. The passage of such an act is an implied admission that without it they would have had no such power, and that their power is limited by its language. This act is singularly defective, if it was intended to give any such power as is claimed. It is the act creating the Commissioners. Judging from the title and from the language of the act, its object, so far as it is applicable to the subject under discussion, seems to be solely the procuring of the attendance of witnesses. It says nothing as to their refusal to testify. It authorizes either of the Commissioners to issue subpœnas requiring the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers before the Commission. Now, it cannot be said that the mere power to issue subpœnas implies a power to punish for their disobedience. In case of the failure of any witness so subpœnaed to obey such subpœna, the Commissioners have power to issue an attachment to the Sheriff of any county requiring him to attach the body of such witness, and bring him before the commission." Justice Learned holds that even if the witness failed to bring the books and papers with him, there would have been no occasion for an attachment. The relator must be discharged.

This decision was made known at so late an hour that the commission took no action upon it to-day, but it seems to be taken for granted that the Commissioners will take the opinion of the higher tribunal before surrendering a power with which the Legislature evidently intended to clothe them, and which is so important to the most successful accomplishment of their objects.

THE AVERY INDICTMENT.

AVERY CHARGED WITH FAILING TO REPORT ILLICIT DISTILLERS AND WITH CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—HE IS ARRESTED AND GIVES BONDS IN $5,000.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The District Attorney for the District of Columbia received to-day by mail, from David P. Dyer, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, a certified copy of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the District Court of St. Louis on July 21, against W. O. Avery, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, with a request for his arrest, as also a warrant for his arrest, returnable at the present (May) term of the court.

The indictment presents that Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, about July 1, 1875, did engage in and carry on the business of distillers with intent to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax of seventy cents per proof gallon of spirits; that William O. Avery, being an officer and agent, head of the Appointment Division of the Internal Revenue Department and Chief Clerk, on the 1st of July, 1873, did fail to report to his next superior officer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the aforesaid violation of the law committed by Alfred Bevis and E. B. Fraser.

The second count charges Avery, as Chief Clerk, with failing to report said violation by Bevis and Fraser.

The third count charges that Avery, as head of a division, on the 1st of July, 1873, did corruptly conspire and collude with the following persons: John McDonald, John A. Joyce, Joseph M. Fitzroy, Alfred Bevis, Edward B. Fraser, and Rudolph W. Ulrici, with divers other persons, to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax then and there imposed by law on the spirits distilled by Bevis, Fraser, and Ulrici at St. Louis.

The fourth count charges that Avery did conspire, &c., and did then and there defraud the United States of the tax on 500 gallons of spirits distilled by Bevis, Fraser, Ulrici, and Louis Teuscher. The indictment is indorsed "Indictment for violation of section 3,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and Joseph H. Clark, Clerk of the District Court, certifies to the copy transmitted.

Judge Fisher immediately presented the papers to Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of the District, and thereupon a warrant of arrest was issued. Col. Phillips, the Deputy Marshal, placed it in the hands of L. M. Graves, one of the bailiffs, and that officer, having found Mr. Avery on the street and served the warrant, accompanied him to the Court-house. Judge Humphreys having fixed the bail for his appearance at St. Louis at $5,000, Messrs. Thomas Lewis and Robert C. Hewitt presented themselves as bondsmen, and being accepted by the court, the Clerk took their recognizance with Mr. Avery for his appearance.

THE ALASKA INDIAN TRADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, reports that Capt. James B. Campbell, commanding the District of Alaska, publishes an order stating that, by direction of the President, he assumes the duties of Indian Agent for Alaska and the Aleutian Islands; that persons wishing to trade in the Territory must apply to the commandant for license, giving a penal bond of $5,000, approved by the United States District Attorney of the district where the applicant resides, for the observance of the Government regulations concerning trade and intercourse with Indians in Alaska, the bond to be renewed every year. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen he must present his papers. Unnaturalized foreigners cannot procure licenses.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE—LOSS OF LIFE—THE CRIMINALS GO FREE.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter of Mr. Vladimir Stavenhagen, of St. Petersburg, dated 29th ult., regarding the recent destructive fires in Russia:

"Since Spring a great number of fires have broken out among us, in Russia, chiefly the work of incendiaries, of whom we had supposed ourselves long since cleared effectually, but who are now devastating like an epidemic. During the last six weeks eighteen towns and several large villages have been burned and ruined. The following is about the history of the disasters to this date, rendered more pitiable by the fact that for the most part there is no insurance, the Imperial Government not allowing the competition of foreign insurance companies, a great loss to the nation, as home companies are few.

The 17th May, at Orel, 60 houses were burned; the 19th May, at Mescheritz, 104 houses; from 28th to 30th May, at Witebsk, 35 houses; the 30th May, at Deretschino, 152 houses; the 2d June, at Lipetzk, 120 houses; the 6th June, at Pensa, 20 to 25 houses; the same day, at Serdobsk, 500 houses and large storehouses; the same day, at Petrowsk, 2 quarters burned; at Morschansk, 1,061 houses, 200,000 centners of wheat, (1,000,000 kilogrammes,) and 150 men killed; the 10th and 11th June, at Cherson, 'all the quarter inhabited by the people' was burned; the 11th June, at Slonim, 100 houses burned; the same day, in the harbor of Rybynsk, a great part of the vessels, loaded with wheat, were burned; the 12th June, at the Nikolaiev Fair, several store-houses were burned. Happily, this fire was extinguished before it became unmanageable or not a single building would have been saved. The goods were not insured, and the loss is estimated at 1,000,000 silver roubles; the 13th of June nearly all the town of Sarapue was burned, only forty houses remaining. At the moment of writing these lines the fires are not arrested. The guilty incendiaries are rarely captured. The negligence of the people, the poor character of the buildings and the inefficiency of the firemen also add to the danger."

THE BRAINERD RAILROAD BRIDGE DISASTER.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE WRECK—NARROW ESCAPE OF A BRAKEMAN—THE WOUNDED DOING WELL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28.—Persons who have arrived from the scene of the railroad bridge disaster at Brainerd furnish additional particulars of interest. As the train was crossing the bridge the engineer heard a cracking and put on steam to escape, but his efforts proved too late to save his life. The central span of the bridge broke down under the weight of the cars loaded with iron, and both ends of the train were drawn into the wreck, the engine and several cars being drawn backward and the remainder of the train forward. The central span and the two western spans of the bridge went down, the engine, tender, and two cars that were pulled backward falling on the west shore, and the remainder going into the river. The crash made by the wreck was heard at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The river at this point is about 300 feet wide, and the water is from six to eight feet deep. There appears to have been but one brakeman on the train. Luckily, he was behind the cars loaded with iron, and as he saw them going down he ran for his life across the top of the freight cars, but finding he could not reach the end of the train in time, he climbed down upon the ladder upon one of the cars, and jumped off on the portion of the bridge which remained standing, and was unhurt.

The wreck is described as frightful to behold. With the exception of the engine and the two cars on the west bank, the entire train, numbering, including the caboose, twenty-one cars, is piled in a heap in the river. The cars are completely smashed into kindling-wood. All accounts agree that the bridge absolutely broke down beneath the weight of the train, and that no car left the track until the break occurred. The names sent yesterday include all the persons fatally injured. The few wounded are doing well and will soon recover.

THE RUTLAND RAILROAD.

THE LEASE TO THE CENTRAL VERMONT TO BE ANNULLED.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 28.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland Railroad was held here this afternoon. The Directors' report, presented at the meeting, deprecates in general terms the jeopardizing of the interests of the stockholders of the road by the personal quarrel between Messrs. Smith and Page, and urges that the control of the Rutland Railroad revert to the original managers, cutting loose from the Central Vermont Railroad.

Article 11 of the contract between the two roads provides that the Rutland Directors can enter and repossess their road whenever the Central Vermont fails to pay rental within sixty days after it becomes due. This provision will probably be taken advantage of. The report shows that the amount withheld, now due the Rutland Road, is $281,610 63. According to the contract, the Rutland Road gave thirty days' notice to the Central Vermont that they proposed to run their own road, because the Central Vermont had broken its obligations. The thirty days expired on the 26th inst., and the Rutland Road, through its counsel, Senator Edmunds, is now preparing to commence legal proceedings as soon as possible. It is believed the road will revert to the possession of the original stockholders.

REDEMPTION OF UNION PACIFIC BONDS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 28.—In accordance with the provision of the indenture attached to the sinking fund bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by which one per cent. of the bonds is to be withdrawn and redeemed at par every year, the first annual drawing took place at the company's office in this city this forenoon. The drawing was performed by Mr. Wesley, of the Union Trust Company of New-York, in the presence of the officers of the company and of a Notary Public.

DECISION CONCERNING HARTFORD AND ERIE BONDS.

BOSTON, July 28.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday a decree was rendered to the effect that the Commonwealth has no valid claim of any sort upon the surplus of £16,273 sterling which Baring Brothers, of London, have in their hands remaining from the sale of bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, the bonds having been delivered to the complainants by the corporation for that purpose.

INJURY TO WESTERN CROPS BY RECENT RAINS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—A despatch from Urbana County says, the wheat crop is believed to be almost entirely lost in that county. The heavy rains of the past week have caused it either to rot or sprout. Another despatch says of the prospect in Fayette County, owing to the recent rains the farmers report the crops very materially injured, and as the wheat is all rotting in the field, they look upon that crop as an entire failure. A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Cambridge City, Ind., says the rains of the past few weeks, especially the past few days, falling almost constantly, have done great damage to the crops in that vicinity. The farmers are greatly discouraged. A great many fields of wheat have been cut and placed in shocks, and during the last few days the rains have caused the wheat to grow, sprouts being quite long.

THE CENTENNIAL IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28.—At a meeting of the Centennial Commissioners held in the rooms of the Minister of Agriculture to-day, there were present the Honorable Minister of Agriculture, J. Perrault, Secretary of the Commission, and D. McDougall, Commissioner from Ontario. Advisory Boards are being selected from each province in the Dominion. When the preparatory arrangements are completed, printed information will be furnished to the public. The Ontario Advisory Board will hold a public meeting this week, of the manufacturers of the Ottawa District to consult concerning the representation of manufacturing industries of this section at Philadelphia, next year.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—A slight earthquake was felt in this city at 4:10 o'clock this morning. It was felt with greater force in the western part of the State.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

EXCITEMENT REGARDING TO-DAY'S SPORT—A GREAT RACE EXPECTED—THE POOL SELLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

To-morrow is the all-important day of the meeting and people are collecting in large numbers. The trains to-day were all crowded, and these fresh arrivals find great difficulty in obtaining shelter, all the hotels being overcrowded. The thousands who are expected to arrive late to-night and to-morrow morning will be obliged to content themselves with outside quarters. There never has been more excitement in regard to a race than is now manifested over the approaching struggle for the Saratoga Cup. In the memorable contest between Longfellow and Harry Bassett for the Monmouth Cup the speculators found no difficulty in deciding which of the two to back, opinions were divided, and while the Eastern men supported Bassett, the Western men stubbornly insisted upon the superiority of Longfellow. The race to-morrow is far different from this, as there so many great horses announced to start that no decided opinion can be formed as to the probable result. It is the all-absorbing topic of conversation on the piazzas to-day, even the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. being so overshadowed by the great turf event to-morrow that the announcement of the suspension occasioned but a ripple of feeling, except among those immediately interested.

The programme for to-morrow's sport is unexceptionable, as two of the races are closed events—the first being the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 added, dash of half a mile. There are thirty nominations, and there will be a large number of starters, as eight stables have declared to send representatives to the post. Pierre Lorillard has six youngsters engaged, as follows: Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter, by imported Sovereign; Bertram, by Leamington, out of Ulrica, by Lexington; Parole, by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington; Merlin, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Merry Wife; Merciless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, and Faithless, by Leamington, out of Felicity—which of these will start is not generally known. Joseph Donahue has the ch. c. Leather-stocking, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, being a full brother to Scratch. The colt was recently purchased from Mr. Belmont. Doswell & Cammack will be represented by ch. c. Osseo, by imp. Elipse, out of Oliata, thus being a half brother to Olitipa. The colt is said to have cost his present owner the large sum of $10,000, and he ought to be a good one. J. R. Garland has the ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine. D. McDaniel has three engaged—the br. f. Lettie, by Australian, out of Little Miss; a ch. f. by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity, and b. f. by Leamington, dam by Arlington, out of Oakland's dam. Thomas Puryear & Co. have three engaged—a ch. c. by Narragansett, out of Julietta; b. c. Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Pasta, and b. f. by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor. John M. Harney has two engaged—the ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, and Fredericktown, also by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard; and A. B. Lewis will bring to the post ch. f. Lady Clipper, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Carrie Crosby. It will be a hard matter to pick the winner out of so excellent a field, for they are all fast, and the winner will be made to run as fast a half mile as Olitipa did in this same stake last year.

The second race will be the great one of the day and meeting, the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter. Of the twenty-three nominations there will probably be eight or nine starters, viz.: M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, five years, by imported Australian, out of Idle Wild, by Lexington; August Belmont's ch. f. Olitipa, three years, by imported Leamington, out of Oliata, by Lexington; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, by Lexington, out of Bayleaf, by imported Yorkshire; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Springbok, five years, by Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; and ch. f. Madge, four years, by Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, four years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, and b. c. Grinstead, four years, by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, by imported Sovereign; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, four years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imported Albion, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, four years, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harrold. Such a field as this was never brought out in a race in this country. Much regret is expressed at the non-appearance of Ballankeel among the starters, but he is not in proper condition to make the great effort that would be required of him. Old Preakness seems to be in prime condition, and he has many supporters. Only once has a cup race been won by an aged horse in this country, and that was when Mr. Sanford's horse Loadstone won the Westchester Cup in 1867. It would be a most popular victory should Preakness win, but the odds are against him. Olitipa, too, has firm friends who are talking loudly in her favor, but a three-year old has never yet won a cup-race.

The third race will be a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, twelve pounds; for $500, seventeen pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. There are nine engaged, including W. Stringfield's b. c. Warsaw, three years, 83 pounds; Charles S. Lloyd's b. g. Court Hampton, four years, 93 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f., by imp. Leamington out of Naphtha, 3 years, 75 lbs.; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 114 lbs., carrying his full weight; F. Stearns' gr. h. Frank, 5 years, 97 lbs.; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, 101 lbs.; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 102 lbs.; A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, 75 lbs., and Rufus Hunt's b. c. King Pin, 4 years, 101 lbs. The latter colt won the selling race last Saturday, and carrying 96 lbs. ran a mile and three-quarters in 3:07½, the second fastest on record. He will, therefore, be a dangerous horse in this race, as the distance is half a mile shorter. All the pool-rooms are crowded to-night, and the betting is very animated. The following is the betting up to 10:30 o'clock:

THE POOLS.

FLASH STAKES.

Lorillard	$350	$550	$400
McDaniel	265	450	300
Harney	65	80	65
Puryear	60	105	75
Lady Clipper	70	75	75
Warlock	65	70	55
Osseo	45	90	65
Leather Stocking	45	80	100
Total	$965	$1,500	$1,135

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok and Madge	$500	$400	$400
Aaron Pennington	455	250	350
Rutherford and Grinstead	310	340	275
Olitipa	285	270	[illegible]
Preakness	170	105	150
Wild Idle	170	105	130
Total	$1,890	$1,470	$1,515

SELLING RACE.

Brigand	$80	$120
Survivor	85	125
Kingpin	40	100
McDaniel's filly	35	125
Caroline	35	140
Carver	40	100
Court Hampton	50	95
Warsaw	15	130
Frank	10	30
Total	$380	$965

SARATOGA CUP—LATEST BETTING.

McDaniel	$2,000	$1,650
Pennington	1,400	1,000
Puryear	1,250	850
Olitipa	600	450
Wild Idle	325	210
Preakness	350	270
Total	$5,925	$4,430

BETTING ON THE RACES.

The races which are announced to take place at Saratoga this afternoon have created a great deal of interest among the sporting men of this City, and a great deal of money has been wagered on the result of each of the three events on the programme. For the Flash Stakes—a dash of half a mile—Mr. Lorillard's entries are decided favorites at Johnson's pool-rooms and the Turf Exchange. Puryear's and McDaniel's sell nearly even for second choice. McDaniel's entry has the call for the Saratoga Cup, and Aaron Pennington and Puryear's entry sell nearly even for second choice, while Preakness and Olitipa have a good many admirers among the buyers of auction pools. The French pools are also well patronized, especially in the two-and-one-quarter mile race for the Saratoga Cup. In this race Springbok, Col. McDaniel's entry, is a strong favorite, and Aaron Pennington sells well as second choice, and Puryear next. Following are quotations of pools sold last evening:

FLASH STAKES—ONE-HALF MILE.

	At Johnson's		
Lorillard's entry	$220	$115	$250
Puryear's	65	30	70
McDaniel's	60	30	65
Belmont's	30	15	40
Lewis & Co.'s	28	14	30
Garland's, Doswell's, Harney's, Leather's, Field	42	21	45
Total	$445	$225	$500

SARATOGA CUP—TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

McDaniel's	$250	$150	$350
Pennington	160	80	225
Puryear's	150	70	210
Preakness	85	50	95
Olitipa	60	45	80
Wild Idle	45	40	70
Vandalite	40	36	63
Total	$790	$471	$1,093

THE FRENCH POOLS.

The following table shows the number of tickets sold on each horse in the French pools:

FLASH STAKES.

	At Johnson's.	Turf Exchange.
Lorillard's	57	20
Leather Stocking	2	3
Doswell's	6	3
Garland's	4	2
McDaniel's	23	13
Puryear's	10	3
Harvey's	5	4
Lewis & Co.'s	8	4

SELLING RACE.

Warsaw	1	2
Court Hampton	2	2
McDaniel's	5	6
Survivor	24	9
Brigand	5	11
Carver	7	4
King Pin	18	8
Field	7	5

SARATOGA CUP.

McDaniel's	106	54
Olitipa	23	12
Wild Idle	16	5
Preakness	29	10
Puryear's	59	14
Pennington	90	36
Vandalite	8	4

THE CLEVELAND CLUB RACES.

JUDGE FULLERTON MAKES HIS BEST RECORD, 2:18.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—This was the second day of the Cleveland Club races. Fully 12,000 people were on the grounds to-day. The track was in magnificent condition, notwithstanding the drenching rain of last night, and to-day proved, beyond question, among the fastest race courses in the country, Fullerton making his best record, 2:18, in the second heat. The sport was excellent, although not as exciting as yesterday, nor as good as is anticipated for to-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—For 2:29 horses; purse $3,000, of which $1,800 to first, $750 to second, and $450 to third horse. There were eight entries and all started. The first heat was taken by Eva, she going to the fore at the send-off and never being headed. Little Fred was second, half a length behind, and Annie Collins third; the remainder being badly strung out. Time—2:25¼.

Fred and Eva had the best of the send-off for the second heat, but Fred took the lead on the second quarter and kept it to the wire, Collins second, York State third. Time—2:25¼.

For the third heat Charlie Green was substituted for the driver of York State, whom the judges thought had, in the previous heats, pulled his horse, and it proved a wise change, as York State took the next three heats and the race in 2:23¾, 2:26¼, 2:25.

SUMMARY.

York State	7	3	1	1	1
Little Fred	2	1	8	2	2
Eva	1	4	5	4	6
Annie Collins	3	2	3	3	2
Albert	4	5	2	5	5
Shanty	5	6	4	7	4
Sam West	6	7	8	6	7
Scotland	8	7	6	8	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	One-half.	Three-fourths.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:12½	1:49	2:25¼
Second heat	.35	1:11½	1:48½	2:25¼
Third heat	.35¾	1:12	1:48	2:23¾
Fourth heat	.36½	1:13½	1:51½	2:26¼
Fifth heat	.35½	1:12¼	1:49	2:25

The winner sold in the pools in the field for a mere song, and as a result the knowing ones lost heavily, a large amount having been staked on Little Fred and Eva.

The next on the programme was the 2:18 class; purse $6,000, of which $3,600 to the first, $1,500 to the second, and $900 to the third horse. Judge Fullerton, Nettie, and Lady Maud started. In the first heat Nettie, who was on the outside, broke almost as soon as the word was given, and before settling down to work was a distance behind. Fullerton led Maud two lengths on entering the second quarter. Fullerton gradually increased his lead and came in fifty yards before Maud. Nettie barely saving her distance. Time—2:20½.

Fullerton and Maud had a full length the advantage in the send-off for the second heat. At the first turn the Judge drew away, and at the first quarter was leading Maud three lengths, Nettie ten lengths away and seemingly in the distance. These positions were maintained through the middle, but on the homestretch Nettie came very fast and gained rapidly, but could not reach the other horses, the Judge taking the heat, making his best time on record, and the fastest ever made on the Cleveland track, Maud second, Nettie last. Time—2:18.

Fullerton was never headed in the third heat, and had he been urged in the least would have made wonderful time, Maud second, a length in front of Nettie. Time—2:19¾.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1:11	1:46½	2:20½
Second heat	.34½	1:09½	1:44	2:18
Third heat	.35	1:10	1:45	2:19¾

POSITIONS.

Judge Fullerton	1	1	1
Lady Maud	2	2	2
Nettie	3	3	3

THE NEWBURG REGATTA.

THE PRIZES, THE COURSE, AND THE ENTRIES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

The second annual regatta of the Newburg Bay Yacht Association will come off on Wednesday, Aug. 4. The list of entries will not close until the 2d proximo, but already twenty-two entries have been made, nine in the first class and thirteen in the second. Among these are boats from Staten Island, New-York, Jersey City, Albany, and nearly all the intermediate points along the Hudson.

The prizes will be as follows:

First Class—First prize, a handsome silver ice set; second prize, a field, marine, and theatre glass.

Second Class—First prize, a beautiful silver fruit stand; second prize, flower and card stand. A set of colors will be presented to the first boat in each class, irrespective of the time allowance.

The course will be from an imaginary line drawn from the judges' boat to the shore at about the foot of South street, thence to and around a flag-boat anchored off the Fishkill Long Dock opposite the starting point, turning from north to south; thence to and around a flag-boat (No. 2) two and a half miles south and anchored off New-Windsor on the west side of the river, turning from east to west; thence to and around stake-boat No. 3, anchored off Danskamer, two and a half miles north of the starting point, turning from west to east; thence to and around flag-boat No. 4, anchored opposite the Fishkill Landing machine-works on the east side of the river, turning from east to west; thence to and around the judges' boat on the west side, turning from north to south—the course to be sailed over twice, making a distance of about twenty-five miles, which is to be sailed within six hours, or the race shall not be considered made, and will have to be repeated next day. The race will be sailed, so far as they are applicable, under the sailing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club. The Regatta Committee is composed of the following-named gentlemen: Commodore Thomas P. Ramsdell, Capt. Charles S. Jenkins, Major William R. Brown.

The entries, as far as received, are as follows:

FIRST CLASS—OVER TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

Boat.	Place.	Owner.
C. G. Davidson	Staten Island	Robert K. Strong.
Nereide	Ulster Park	Joseph M. Strong.
Lorelei	Newburg	C. Frank Brown.
Fidget	New-Hamburg	Irving Grinnell.
Journeyman	New-York	R. McWheirney.
Le Roy	New-Hamburg	W. & P. Le Roy.
Ida May	Low Point	Miller Brothers.
Emily	Hyde Park	N. P. Rogers.
Restless	Peekskill	H. W. Kilburn.

SECOND CLASS—UNDER TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

C. R. Knowles	Albany	H. A. Glassford.
Maybel	New-York	C. F. Taylor.
Mary Emma	Oyster Bay, L. I.	C. & O. Iselin.
Teresa	Jersey City	J. A. Quinn.
Edith	New-Hamburg	J. Van Wyck, Jr.
Aggie C.	New-York	J. K. Choate.
Osprey	Newburg	J. H. Weddle.
Rebecca	Newburg	Rebecca St. John.
Thetis	Low Point	W. E. Verplanck.
Dollie	New-Hamburg	F. Schuchardt, Jr.
Lulu	New-Hamburg	W. G. Ferris.
Blunt	Low Point	S. Brinckerhoff.
Clytie	Newburg	Col. G. A. Williams.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS BY A SCORE OF ELEVEN TO TWO—NOTES.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City, played a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Athletics were first at the bat, and the game had not proceeded far before it became evident that they were having a very easy time of it, they having scored runs in all but three innings, while the Mutuals made only two runs in the entire game. The game was won by the Athletics, the score standing eleven to two, as follows:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Force, s. s.	2	2	1	Holdsworth, c. f.	0	1	2
Clapp, c.	2	1	2	Start, 1st b.	0	2	10
Fisher, 1st b.	0	3	12	Hallinan, s. s.	0	2	1
Craver, 2d b.	1	3	1	Hicks, c.	0	1	8
Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	2	Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	0	3
Hall, l. f.	2	3	2	Booth, r. f.	0	1	0
Anson, r. f.	2	3	1	Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	1
McBride, p.	1	1	5	Mathews, p.	1	2	1
Eggler, c. f.	1	2	2	Gedney, l. f.	1	1	1
Total	11	18	27	Total	2	12	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	—11
Mutual	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Umpire—Mr. Cassidy, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Athletic, 4; Mutual, 1.
Runs earned—Athletic, 4; Mutual, 2.

NOTES.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday between the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the Produce Exchange Club, of this City. It was a very closely contested game, the score standing nearly equal throughout. At the close of the eighth inning it was a tie—14 to 14—and the Produce Exchange Club would have won the game had it not been for an error on the part of their right fielder, which gave the victory to the Chelsea Club by a score of 16 to 15.

A game was also played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Star and Keystone Clubs, both of this City. It was won by the Keystone Club by a score of 25 to 18.

In New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, a game was played between the St. Louis and New-Haven Clubs. It was won by the New-Haven Club by a score of 7 to 3.

In Philadelphia there was a game between the Philadelphia and Chicago Clubs. It was won by the former by a score of 4 to 0.

This afternoon the Hartford and St. Louis Clubs will play a game in Hartford, Conn.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, there will be another game to-day between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City. To-morrow afternoon the Chicago Club will play there with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and on Saturday with the Mutuals, of this City.

On the Capitoline Grounds, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Amateur and Athletic Clubs, both of this City.

The Alaska nine of this City and the Hoboken nine played their first amateur-championship game of the season on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, in the presence of about 2,000 persons. Up to the sixth inning the game was very exciting and closely contested, each club having scored six runs, and the fielding of each side up to that time was very sharp. The Alaskas won the game by a score of 12 to 8.

This afternoon the Flyaway Club, of this City, will play the Hobokens, on the Elysian Fields, and on Friday the Hobokens will play the Olympics, of Manhattanville.

The Victory Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, E. D., will go to Harlem to play the Dew Drops this afternoon.

An amateur game of base-ball played at Syracuse yesterday resulted in a victory of the Arlingtons, of New-York, over the Stars, of Syracuse, by a score of 6 to 2.

The Olympics, of Paterson, N. J., defeated the T. B. A. F. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., by a score of 9 to 7, at Paterson yesterday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN—CALL FOR THE LAST BATCH OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $14,897,200 of 5-20 bonds of 1862, of which $14,830,550 are coupon bonds, and $66,650 are registered bonds. These include all the bonds issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption, and this is the twenty-third call. The following is the call in full:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "Five-twenty Bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 28th day of October, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say—bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, fourth series, $50, Nos. 23,501 to 25,088, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 75,001 to 90,697, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 33,201 to 44,248, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 108,001 to 120,936, both inclusive; total, $14,830,550 Registered bonds of $50, No. 2,126; $100, Nos. 16,744 to 16,749, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 9,155 to 9,158, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 38,074 to 38,087, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 12,321 to 12,328, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 19,342. Total, $66,650. Total coupon and registered, $14,897,200.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) $14,830,550 are coupon bonds and $66,650 are registered bonds. The above-mentioned numbers include all the bonds issued under the act of February 25, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption."

[Signed,] B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

When Secretary Bristow assumed charge of the Treasury Department, on the 3d of June, 1874, the balance of the five per cent. loan, authorized by the refunding acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, then unissued was $178,548,300, the original amount being $500,000,000. During July, 1874, domestic bids aggregating $10,113,550 were accepted, reducing the balance of the loan to that extent. Since that time $75,000,000 have been delivered to the London Syndicate, which consists of the Rothschilds, Seligmans, and Morgan & Co. Besides this the Syndicate have subscribed to the amount of $44,897,200. There are, therefore, remaining of the new five per cent. bonds $48,537,550. The option to subscribe for the last named amount until the 15th of November, gives the Syndicate the entire control of the loan during the continuance of the option.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The following named persons have been designated to appear for examination on the 25th of August next for admission to the West Point Military Academy as cadets to fill vacancies caused by failures at the June examination: Arthur F. Sanborn, First District of New-Hampshire; Charles F. Pearis, Third District of West Virginia; John Hopkins Woods, Second District of West Virginia; James M. Brophy, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Lorenzo L. Brooks, Seventh District of Iowa; Samuel F. Gibbs, Fourth District of Indiana; James B. Aleshire, Eleventh District of Ohio; John L. Goodall, Third District of Tennessee; Andrew J. Snider, Jr., Eighth District of Missouri; Hanson W. Browder, Third District of Kentucky; William H. Anderson, Jr., Seventh District of Missouri; George L. Converse, Jr., Twelfth District of Ohio, and William P. Burr, Sixth District of New-York.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander F. M. Bunce has been detached from the Navy-yard at Washington and ordered to special light-house duty; Lieut. T. D. Bolles from the Navy-yard at Washington and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has reported his return from the Omaha and has been placed on waiting orders; Mate William Boyd has been detached from the Naval Station at League Island and ordered to the United States steamer Rio Bravo, formerly the Planter, at New-Orleans; Mate Henry C. Fuller from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire and ordered to the steamer Rio Bravo; Mates T. W. Benham and Charles Wilson from the Fortune and ordered to the United States steamer Rio Bravo.

DUTY ON WINES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs at New-York relative to the proper rate of duty on 160 cases of wine imported by a merchant of that City. The question, he says, is one of fact to be determined by the appraisers on due examination on the following several principles: It appears that portions of the wine were described on their respective labels as "Spumante" or foaming wines, and that these, as well as others not so described, were found to be highly, though not artificially, charged with carbonic acid gas to such extent in most cases as to expel the cork, especially upon agitation of the bottle. The wine exhibiting the same characteristics as champagne must be regarded as assimilating to it, and must necessarily be classified as "sparkling wines," it being immaterial, so far as the question of classification is concerned, whether the characteristics in which they resemble champagne are due to natural or to artificial causes. The Secretary also says that the proper rate of duty on Vermouth is that imposed by the act of Feb. 8, 1875, on still wines of the same cost.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH CONTRACT.

A petition was filed some days ago in the Equity Court for an injunction restraining the District Commissioners and Gamewell & Co., of New-York, for carrying out a contract for the reconstruction and extension of the fire-alarm telegraph in the District of Columbia. It was claimed by counsel for the petitioners that the Commissioners were acting outside of the law, and that neither Congress nor the late District Legislature had given them power in the premises, but Judge Wiley to-day refused to grant the injunction and dismissed the bill, holding that the petitioners in the case ought not to be in court after their attempt and failure to obtain the contract themselves, and that ample power by acts of Congress had been conferred upon the Commissioners to make the Gamewell contracts.

OIL FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out this morning at 1:15 among some barrels of oil on board of one of Starren's lighters lying at the foot of Morgan street, Jersey City, between the City Dock and the Pennsylvania coal docks. The breaking out of the flames was followed by a heavy explosion, and in a moment the whole vessel was enveloped in fire. The watchman on board gave the alarm, and the Fire Department was soon at hand. The lumber wharves of Derby, Snow & Co. caught fire, as also did the wooden pier of the Pennsylvania Company. A general alarm was sounded, and two of the fire boats of the New-York Fire Department soon arrived on the scene. The wharves were saved without much trouble, and the fire was confined to the lighter and an ice boat lying along side. The flames were entirely extinguished at 3 A. M. The loss is not more that $5,000.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUIRY.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE MONEY PAID TO NOLAN—WILLY WALLACH TESTIFIES AS TO HOW SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED BY TWEED'S FRIENDS.

The Legislative Committee on Quarantine and Emigration yesterday resumed their investigation into the affairs of the Emigration Board. The first witness was Mr. Thomas S. Sanford, who testified as follows:

I was Secretary of the North Atlantic Steam-ship Conference, and had the minutes of the meeting in 1869; no proceedings were taken then, or in 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, or '75, to secure a reduction of the head-money.

Q.—Were you present at any informal meeting of the conference when such measures were taken, or to employ counsel for the purpose? A.—There never was any informal meeting for such a purpose to my knowledge; don't know Michael Nolan, and never saw him; never knew he was employed for the purpose named until about a year ago, when the matter was made public.

Q.—Did you take a letter or paper to be signed by the companies for the employment of Nolan for that purpose? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you ever informed by Mr. Dale or any one else about that paper? A.—No, Sir; I think I knew nothing of it until the matter was made public about a year ago.

Q.—That was over three years ago? A.—Well, the time I don't remember.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Dale or Mr. Williams in relation to the reduction of head-money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Schwab? A.—Yes, Sir; but I had no conversation with him on the subject; any witness that testified to the contrary must have been mistaken; I would like to make a statement, if it would not go on record; there appears to be a misunderstanding as to the object of the conferences; they were simply to take care of the rights of the steam-ship companies; if it were not for their action some of the companies would undoubtedly suffer; it has never had anything to do with local legislation; I know Mr. Abram Wakeman; he was employed to protect the interests of the steam-ship companies at Albany; that is my impression; I don't understand that Bernard Casserly was employed for that purpose, but my impression is that Daniel Casserly was employed by the agents of the companies generally in 1874 with Mr. Wakeman.

Q.—Was there any action taken at any of these conferences when it was agreed that mutual assessments should be laid for the purpose of legislation? A.—No, Sir; I understand Mr. Daniel Casserly was employed this year at Albany to protect the steam-ship companies at a salary of $5,000; Mr. Wakeman was not employed to my knowledge; when I was Secretary of the Ship-owners' Association I was at Albany to look after the Pilotage laws.

NOLAN DID NOT KEEP ALL THE MONEY.

At this point the examination was suspended, and the members of the committee indulged in a running commentary on the evidence and the editorial comments of the press thereon. During the conversation Speaker McGuire said: "When the truth is all developed, it will appear that certain gentlemen of the Legislature had the largest share of this money. I did not at first think that the money went into the Legislature; but I do now think it was monopolized by two or three men in the Legislature, and I think I could put my hand on each one of them. Nolan got only a percentage."

Mr. Waehner interjected—Oh! he got seven per cent. of it, and that is all.

Speaker McGuire—It was a concerted scheme by men inside of the Emigrant Commission. The same tactics were pursued as were pursued in corporation business. Some stool-pigeon fellow was sent forward by others who got the largest amount of it.

The statement of the moneys paid Nolan by the Inman and National Lines of steam-ship companies were here brought in to the committee. The Inman statement is as follows:

MONEY PAID BY THE INMAN LINE TO NOLAN.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1871.		Dec. 28	$68 00
April 28	$262 50	1872.	
May 4	876 75	Jan. 4	19 75
May 11	570 25	Jan. 11	77 25
May 18	776 75	Jan. 18	35 00
May 25	522 50	Jan. 25	81 50
June 8	797 25	Feb. 8	42 75
June 15	228 00	Feb. 15	44 75
June 26	495 50	Feb. 21	56 25
June 29	86 00	Feb. 29	61 50
July 1	260 00	March 7	130 50
July 6	220 25	March 14	128 25
July 7	50 50	March 21	109 25
July 13	121 25	March 27	173 50
July 20	135 75	April 4	417 25
July 27	189 75	April 18	237 50
July 27	221 50	April 25	1,198 50
Aug. 3	195 75	May 2	541 00
Aug. 10	159 75	May 9	592 00
Aug. 17	114 75	May 16	257 00
Aug. 24	308 25	May 23	571 50
Aug. 30	259 50	May 30	815 75
Sept. 2	222 00	June 6	546 00
Sept. 14	291 00	June 12	492 00
Sept. 21	190 75	June 19	201 25
Sept. 28	300 75	June 19	146 50
Oct. 10	264 25	June 27	267 75
Oct. 19	451 50	July 2	135 25
Oct. 26	97 75	July 11	383 75
Nov. 2	102 75	July 19	110 50
Nov. 9	291 00	July 19	303 50
Nov. 16	249 75	Aug. 1	195 75
Nov. 23	133 75	Aug. 8	157 25
Dec. 7	96 75		
Dec. 14	153 50	Grand total	$18,357 00

THE GROSS AMOUNT PAID TO NOLAN.

The statement of the National Steam-ship Company shows that between April 17, 1871, and July 22, 1872, the total number of emigrants arriving by their line was 52,970, and the money paid Nolan thereon, at twenty-five cents a head, as testified to previously, amounted to $13,242 50. These amounts added to those paid by the Bremen and Williams & Guion Lines, as previously given, make a total as follows:

Bremen Line	$13,840 50
Williams & Guion	6,557 75
National Line	13,242 50
Inman Line	18,357 00
Total	$51,997 75

It is expected that the statements of moneys paid Nolan by the Hamburg, Anchor, Cunard, and perhaps one or two other companies, will swell this total to between $75,000 and $100,000.

TESTIMONY OF WILLY WALLACH.

The next witness was Mr. Willy Wallach, who testified:

I was a Commissioner of Emigration in 1870, and remained in office till the Spring of 1873, when the commission was vacated; I was appointed by Gov. Hoffman, but not as President of the German Emigration Society; in 1870 a resolution was offered to reduce the head-money and unanimously adopted; in the Spring of 1870 Mr. Kunhardt, of the Hamburg Line, called my attention to the difference between transportation charged to emigrants to Baltimore and New-York, and suggested that if it were reduced here emigrants would prefer to go to Baltimore; Mr. Schwab made similar statements regarding the difference in favor of Baltimore; I think a special committee was appointed from the Castle Garden Committee to look into this matter; it consisted of myself, James Lynch, and Mr. Barr; I don't think we took any action, except we had some informal conversations on the subject; Mr. Barr thought it would be difficult to unite the railroads in an agreement for reduction; the attorney and counsel of the commission in 1870 was Gen. Jones; I didn't know Nolan then, but got acquainted with him since; in 1871 Mr. Nicholson wanted the board to ask the Legislature to reduce the head-money, and the board resolved that the President embody such request in his report to the Legislature, asking a reduction of the head-money from $2 50 to $1 50; in 1869 complaints were made to the Commission of frauds on German emigrants, but the commission took no action in the matter; I always said the steam-ship companies and railroad companies should act together, and I didn't think the question of head-money would settle the matter; I thought a reduction of head-money, with a corresponding reduction in passenger fare, would increase the arrival of emigrants at New-York; in 1871 Mr. Williams, of Williams & Guion, said if the head-money were reduced, his line would make a reduction; but after the bill passed no such reduction was made, though it has been since; I don't remember any conversation with Richard O'Gorman on this subject; I had no idea at the time that any of the Commissioners were anxious for the reduction of the head-money; but after the bill had been introduced, Mr. Schwab said to me that they made a mistake in joining with other companies for the payment of commission for the passage of a bill which would have passed without it; he explained that money was agreed to be paid to a lawyer for services in the matter; I then thought I had been made a cat's-paw of by somebody else, because that was the only occasion I had been made a Chairman of any committee by the commission, and I thought it singular that after the matter came out no investigation was had; there was also a general belief that the money had been used to influence the Legislature, though I did not share in it; Mr. Timothy Campbell, also, who was a member of the Legislature, was here, and he remarked—

At this point Mr. Waehner suggested that it was unnecessary to go further into that, because the committee already had information of these matters.

Q.—Did any of the Commissioners at that time seem solicitous for the passage of the head-money bill? A.—I was one who was solicitous for it for the reasons stated, and I believe all my colleagues felt the same way.

Q.—Why did you think you were made a cat's-paw? A.—After finding out the arrangement by which a fee was to be paid to some one, I thought that somebody had acted from interested motives; I had no knowledge whatever of such arrangement before; Gen. Jones never made any suggestion to me about the reduction of head money; I didn't speak personally with either Mr. Frear or Mr. Husted, and don't know that they took any part in the matter before the Board of Commissioners of Emigration; I took no part in the preparation of the bill or papers in the matter; that was attended to by the President and Secretary, I suppose; I saw Mr. Nolan but once before. I saw him here under examination, but he said nothing whatever about his employment in the matter; during my term in the board I generally voted alone; I never considered politics in my action, though I was appointed as a Democrat; I thought the board's action was generally influenced by politics; when we came into office we found high salaries that had been increased by our predecessors just previous to their going out of office, and I advocated the grading and reduction of salaries; there were some reductions made in minor places and some dismissals, but no regular system adopted; some Commissioners would propose the increase of salary of some employe, and so at the next meeting another Commissioner would propose the increase of some other man, and that system produced the increase of expenses so far as employes were concerned; there were employes I considered superfluous; there was an Assistant Postmaster, a Superintendent at Ward's Island of the Labor Bureau, and a Superintendent of a boy's barracks; some of those offices should have been consolidated; Mr. King was introduced for purchasing agent by Alexander Frear; he was a relative of Mr. Tweed, I believe; prior to that the purchasing was done by a Commissioner; I made it my business to look over the supply bills when I could find any; I used to visit Ward's Island and examine the stores; I found the quality, or rather the condition, of the meat inferior sometimes; one price was charged for all qualities; this practice was finally broken up, and we advertised for proposals; Jim Irving was a successful bidder, and I think we found that under the previous contract he got about double his own prices; we paid him about $25,000 in a year more than he got afterward; while King was purchasing agent I ascertained that certain unknown brands of flour were purchased at a higher cost than brands well known could be bought for in the market, but I don't know the amount of loss to the commission by that item.

The examination was here interrupted to permit a statement of Mr. Nolan's counsel.

The latter gentleman said that Mr. Nolan expected to be there, but that he was now engaged with his counsel in the preparation of a full and explicit statement of these matters, and will be ready hereafter to answer any questions required.

Mr. Alvord said the committee were determined to ascertain where Mr. Nolan kept his accounts, and if he would give that information it would save all parties a good deal of trouble, though they had other means of finding it out. He moved that Mr. Nolan be excused from attendance until Aug. 10 next at 10:30, which was carried.

When Mr. Wallach resumed he said he had no knowledge that any member of the commission had any connection with the steam-ship companies. The rest of his testimony was not material to the inquiry, and when he concluded the committee adjourned the further proceedings till Aug. 10, 1875, at 10:30 A. M.

MR. BEECHER'S NEWSPAPER.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF ITS PUBLISHERS, J. B. FORD & CO.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS.

The publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co., at No. 27 Park place, has become financially embarrassed and has temporarily suspended payment. The firm has called a meeting of its creditors, which will be held this morning, in order to make some arrangement if possible by which permanent suspension may be avoided. The firm has had an existence for several years. Its members are John B. Ford, Samuel Wilkinson, John R. Howard, and Edward L. Ford. Besides carrying on a general publishing business, the firm issues Henry Ward Beecher's newspaper, the *Christian Union*, and his *Life of Christ*, which together constitute much the greater part of their business.

Following is a copy of the circular issued to their creditors:

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF J. B. FORD & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1875.

Messrs. ——:

DEAR SIR: We regret to inform you that circumstances have rendered it necessary for us to ask the advice and assistance of our creditors. These are not to be confounded with those of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company, which is a separate organization, and perfectly good for all it owes. We therefore invite you to attend a meeting of our creditors at Room No. 7 in this building, (No. 27 Park place,) on Thursday morning, July 29, at 11 o'clock.

Very respectfully, J. B. FORD & CO.

The exact business position of the *Christian Union* to-day may be inferred from the following statement of its origin, growth, and partial decline. The paper as now published was developed from a similar journal known as the *Church Union*, which was owned and published by Henry C. Childs, who sold the concern to J. B. Ford & Co. in 1869. The *Church Union* claimed a circulation of 16,000 at that time, and it remained about the same for over a year after its reappearance as the *Christian Union*, a name given it by the new publishers, who secured Henry Ward Beecher as its editor. Mr. Beecher took charge in 1870, and in consequence of his reputation or the judicious distribution of popular chromos, or both, the circulation increased until in 1874 it reached 118,833, according to the affidavit of the publishers. The most recent statement of the circulation, however, showed a considerable decline, it having fallen to 78,333. Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. yesterday gave out the following statement in relation to their affairs:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication in an evening paper of statements concerning the affairs of J. B. Ford & Co., together with a private notice to their creditors, being, as guess statements usually are, partly true and partly false, Messrs. Ford & Co. prefer to give the facts, rather than to leave the matter to conjecture.

The depression of their book business, in common with that of the trade at large, has continued from the panic of 1873 to the present time. And this has been accompanied by various special aggravations, among which was a fire in their bindery last February, which destroyed the result of many months' work, and paralyzed their Spring sales. It has finally resulted in the present condition of affairs. The assets of the concern at bare cost exceed their liabilities by more than $80,000—but as it is impossible, in the present state of the market, to realize on these fast enough to meet obligations as they mature, the firm decided upon a temporary suspension of payment in order to protect all their creditors, while taking advice of them as to the best course to pursue. It is to be regretted that, in the present condition of this affair, any one of the creditors should have made public the invitation to a private and informal consultation.

As to the *Christian Union*, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is editor, it has always been, and still is, the property of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company. It is sustained by ample capital and a large patronage, its condition is sound, and its prospects bright. The statement that it has lost ground since the trial is not true. Messrs. Ford & Co.'s connection with it is simply that, besides being stockholders in the company, they have been employed as publishers of the paper. The culmination of their own difficulties made it expedient that they should resign that charge, which they have done, and after the 15th of August the business of the paper will be transacted by their successors. * * * J. B. FORD & CO.

Mr. Horatio C. King, at present the business manager of the *Christian at Work*, will soon assume the management of the *Christian Union*, with which he was formerly connected. It is understood that there will also be important changes in the editorial staff of the paper.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The challenge of Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, to fight any man in the world for $2,000 a side, has been accepted by Tom Allen, of St. Louis.

There have been twelve entries for the Newburg Bay Regatta next Wednesday, and a still larger number of entries are to be made.

The tannery of Augustus Tate, at Stroudwater, Me., was burned Tuesday night. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

Burglars attempted to enter a house in New-Windsor Tuesday night, and were fired upon, when they retreated. It is not known whether any of them were wounded.

Judge Love, of Keokuk, Iowa, of the United States District Court, accepts the professorship in the University Law School, vacated by Judge Cole, of the State Supreme Bench.

St. John's Catholic Church in Lockport was entered by burglars Sunday night and robbed of the golden chalice and other sacred vessels on the altar, to the value of from $400 to $500.

Western papers report that Postmaster General Jewell will make another Western trip of inspection some time this Fall, extending his journey to the Pacific coast.

The Rush mansion in Philadelphia was not sold on Tuesday. Few persons were present. The bidding was started at $100,000, and finally reached $125,000. But, as the Executors had fixed $130,000 as the lowest at which the property could be sold, it was withdrawn.

Irish citizens of Boston will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's birthday on the 6th of August. Wendell Phillips will deliver the oration, gladly, as he says, doing his part toward showing the men of to-day the great debt which the science of government, the methods of popular liberty, and human progress itself owe the great Irishman.

About 1:25 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the liquor store occupied by James Monaghan, corner of Jackson and Borden avenues, Hunter's Point, and before assistance could be rendered the stock and fixtures in the building were destroyed. The fire originated from a defective gas metre. Mr. Monaghan's loss will not be less than $800; insured in the Greenwich Company, of New-York, for $1,000. The building, which belongs to James McMahon, is damaged about $200.

AN EFFORT TO STOP THE RUNNING OF HORSE-CARS ON SUNDAY.

An effort is being made in Hoboken to stop the running of horse-cars on Sunday. It is the result of a difficulty between the North Hudson County Railway Company and the city, which was thought to have been compromised by an agreement on the part of the city not to exact a license fee for each car unless the taxes paid by the company on their property should fall below the amount that would be received for license fees. At the meeting of the Common Council, Councilman McGinnis offered a resolution prohibiting the running of the cars on Sunday, and he was supported by Councilman McMahon. The matter was warmly discussed and finally laid over for one week. The entire German population are in favor of having the cars run on Sunday, because they are a great accommodation in taking them to the various parks in the northern part of the county.

EX-PRIEST GERDEMANN'S LECTURE.

AN AUDIENCE OF 3,000 PERSONS—A COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF THE PRIESTHOOD—GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE LECTURE, BUT NO VIOLENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The ex-Catholic Priest, Rev. John W. Gerdemann, lectured here to-night on "Ten Years in Priesthood," being a review of his life while serving as a father at St. Bonifacios Church. He left the Church and eloped with the lady organist last November, was sued by the congregation for embezzlement, the jury disagreed, and a week since he was attacked by a mob of about 1,000 persons and barely escaped with his life. The audience was large to-night, about 3,000 persons being present.

He was introduced by H. H. K. Elliott, and was received with uproarious cheering. He read a letter from Father Stock, which cautioned him against personal vituperation, and urged him to use his power to secure reforms in the Catholic Church. To-day was the eleventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He said that the plot to leave the Church originated in July, 1874, with Father Hopkins, himself, and another priest, the three then having under consideration the subject of marriage and being engaged. He said that the church which he built was erected under the direction of Archbishop Wood, out of malice to the Redemptorist Fathers, who had a church a few blocks off. The Redemptorists were held up as men of good character. The one word "power" is the foundation head of the Church. The Bishops build the churches, and the parishioners are forced to pay for the caprice of these men. Building funds are organized, the priests receiving the money and giving no account for it when called upon. He said priests "Don't do anything for nothing." We scarcely say a prayer without a round equivalent in cash. His perquisites from marriages, &c., amounted to $1,500 per year. He said that for six days this Summer his wife and himself had been without a piece of bread in his house, and his sufferings were great. Many efforts had been made to approach the jury which recently tried him, but they failed.

The dogma of infallibility was the stumbling-block which caused a change in his religious convictions, and when he told another priest his mind he was told that, unless he believed in the Pope's infallibility, he would go to hell. He exposed the manner in which medals are blessed by the Pope, and how parishioners here receive and kiss them as if they were the Saviour's feet. If the people knew of the immoral character of the priests they would drive them from the land. Extortion is practiced by the priests to an extraordinary extent, and more eloquence is devoted to finances than to the saving of souls. The priests who raise the most money are always in favor at head-quarters. The money matters of the churches are conducted loosely. The priests are the best livers in the world, and are ordered to give large dinners by the Bishops on the occasion of corner-stone layings, dedications, funerals of brother priests, &c. The advice was given that the temperance pledge should be taken by the priests first and the people afterward. The vows of celibacy were reviewed at length. The whole lecture was the most complete exposure of the secrets which surround the Catholic Church, and was interrupted by great applause. He had been offered $10,000 by one priest to return to the Church, and another agreed to settle the charges against him in twenty-four hours on the same conditions. Were it not for immigration the Catholic Church here would sink into insignificance. In a generation the church loses seventy-five per cent. of boys and twenty-five per cent. of girls. The lecture caused great excitement. At its conclusion Gerdemann was escorted to his carriage by Mayor Stokley, Chief of Police Jones, and several policemen. A cleaver was taken from a man in the crowd, and a pistol from another. There was great excitement, but no fighting.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

EXECUTIVE ORDER IN RELATION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF JETTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following Executive order was issued yesterday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 27, 1875.

In conformity to provisions contained in the River and Harbor act, approved March 3, 1875, granting to James B. Eads and his associates authority to use, for the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, any materials on the public lands of the United States that shall be suitable for and may be needed in said works, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, it is hereby ordered and directed—

First—That the general suspension of all matters properly appertaining to the grant therein made is placed in the officer of Engineers, Major C. B. Comstock, detailed by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of the said act, to report to him "the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained from time to time in said channel, together with such other information as the Secretary of War may direct."

Second—Protection of the interests of the United States, so far as the taking of material is concerned. Said Eads and his associates shall, prior to taking material from all public lands, obtain authority to do so from the Secretary of War, their application specifying the kinds and amounts of material they wish to take from each subdivision of the public lands, and they shall at once cease from such taking on being notified that the authority is withdrawn.

Third—Protection of the interests of the United States, so far as structures are concerned. Said Eads and his associates and contractors are authorized to erect at their own expense such shops, dwellings, storehouses, and wharves on the military reservation at the mouth of the Mississippi as may be necessary for the prosecution of the work, and shall furnish a list and plan showing the location of the same to the Secretary of War; but these shall be erected in such a way and at such places as not unnecessarily to interfere with navigation or any other interest in which the United States is concerned, whereof the Secretary of War shall be the judge. At his direction any such structure shall be at once removed.

Fourth—Protection of James B. Eads' interests. No person save said Eads and his contractors shall erect any building, tent, or other habitation on the military reservation at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and the person so doing may be summarily ejected by the United States Marshal or his deputy. But as authority has already been given to James B. Eads, by the Secretary of War, to collect the material aforesaid until he should be furnished with the regulations as now herein given, said Eads is authorized to continue collecting materials under that authority until the 1st day of September, 1875, after which time these regulations will go into effect.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

WHEAT AND OTHER CROPS BADLY DAMAGED IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—Additional dispatches to-night from Southern Ohio and Indiana state that the continuous rains of the past two days have in many localities utterly ruined the wheat shock, and caused great damage to other crops, and in some instances land slides are reported.

Messrs. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., who are among the most successful brokers in Wall street, in a recent circular give the following advice to those who have an ambition to speculate in stocks. If *all* brokers would be as frank there would be less misfortunes and fewer "lame ducks." They say:

"All who speculate in Wall street should do so *according to their means.* It frequently happens with us that parties write for advice, saying that they have small sums which they are willing to invest, but in case of loss they would be seriously embarrassed or inconvenienced. To all such we have but one kind of advice to offer—simply to let speculation alone. The pleasure it would afford us to pay over a large profit to some would not compensate us for the regret we should feel at the losses of others." —*Hudson Register.*

The Beecher Trial.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price 25 cents each.—*Advertisement.*

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,858) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many patent medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours, GEORGE B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes:

"DR. R. V. PIERCE: My sister is using the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Penn., writes:

"DR. R. V. PIERCE: What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

He Is Truly a Stump Speaker

Who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant SOZODONT daily. The recipe is simple, but sure.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Don't Go In the Country Without a Good supply of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Bathing Shoes, and India Rubbers from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes, purifies, and enriches the blood giving strength and vigor to the system.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Cleveland, Ohio, June 17, SHERMAN, youngest child of Dudley and Henrietta H. Baldwin, aged 22 years.

BANTA.—On Wednesday, July 28, 1875, ELLENOR S., relict of the late Henry Banta, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 251 East 117th st., on Friday, July 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

BOYLE.—On Tuesday evening, July 27, at his residence, No. 52 Sussex st., Jersey City, JOHN THOMAS BOYLE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Peter's Church, corner Van Vorst and Grand sts., Jersey City, Friday morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—At Orange, N. J., Wednesday, July 28, MARTHA BARRET, wife of William Cleveland, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Orange, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 30th inst.

GORSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 28, ANNA L., twin daughter of James C. and Mary J. Gorse, aged 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 318 Madison st., on Thursday, at 3 P. M.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, HARRY PARMELEE, infant son of Robert S. and Corinne A. Graham, aged 6 months and 3 days.

HEERMANCE.—On Monday night, July 26, MARION, infant child of William L. and Susie E. Heermance.

Funeral on Thursday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Palisade avenue, Yonkers. Carriages will meet 3 o'clock train from 30th st.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, July 27, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Jr.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Dr. Jonathan S. Lawrence, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Thursday afternoon, July 29, at 1:30 o'clock without further notice.

MANN.—In Troy, N. Y., MARY J. HOOKER, wife of Francis N. Mann, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1 Park place, Troy, Friday morning, July 30, at 11 A. M.

McEVERS.—On 23d inst., at Narragansett Pier, R. I., after a short illness, JULIET E. McEVERS, of Baltimore, daughter of the late Gulian McEvers, of New-York.

MERRILL.—On July 27, of cholera infantum, infant son of Alfred P. and Alfa H. Merrill, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral services will be held this Thursday from No. 18 West 51st st., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

MOWBRAY.—At Sag Harbor, Monday, 26th July, Rev. WILLIAM MOWBRAY, after a short illness, aged 58 years.

PEMBER.—On Tuesday the 27th inst., MABEL, daughter of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

ROWE.—Suddenly, at Monticello, N. Y., GRIFFITH ROWE, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TEMPLE.—Of Diphtheria, on Tuesday evening, July 27, JENNIE VICTORIA, daughter of Thomas J. and Emma F. Temple, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Remains interred at Woodlawn.

TOWNSEND.—At Rye, N. Y., ANNIE TALMAN, youngest daughter of Frederick R. and Annie T. Townsend, aged 10 months.

Funeral will take place from Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison av. and 28th st., Thursday, July 29, at 10:30 o'clock.

TUCKER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, 1875, FREDERICK RANDOLPH, only child of Hubert V. W. and Mary L. Tucker, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. George F. Duckwitz, No. 279 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 30th inst., at 4 P. M.

WRIGHT.—In this City, Tuesday, July 27, Mrs. A. A. WRIGHT, aged 37.

Remains taken to Vermont for burial.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

The Commandant regrets to announce to the Company the death of their late comrade, HENRY S. BIDWELL. The active and honorary members are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order of CAPT. GEORGE W. ELY.
JOHN McGREEVEY, First Sergeant.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Lieut. HENRY S. BIDWELL.

The members of the association are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 430 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comd'g.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It" a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Leather, sides	14,009
Beans, bbls	110	Pea-nuts, bags	535
Bees-wax, pks	8	Resin, bbls	4,679
Copper, bbls	355	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,757
Copper, cks	680	Crude Turp., bbls	350
Flour, bbls	5,423	Tar, bbls	150
Meal, bbls	2,050	Rice, pks	50
Wheat, bushels	62,176	Butter, pks	3,265
Corn, bushels	117,122	Cheese, pks	28,621
Oats, bushels	19,281	Beef, pks	78
Malt, bushels	2,830	Pork, pks	336
Cotton, bales	27	Cut-meats, pks	691
Broom-corn, bales	47	Lard, tcs	260
Eggs, bbls	952	Skins, bales	2
Flax, bales	278	Sugar, bbls	484
Flax-seed, bags	215	Starch, pks	1,376
Grease, pks	60	Stearine, pks	158
Hops, bales	40	Tallow, pks	142
Hides, No	253	Tobacco, hhds	120
Hides, bales	900	Tobacco, pks	1,111
Essential-oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	226
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	238

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been rather quiet within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—There has been a moderate movement reported in this line, with stock afloat quoted about steady, thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 25; Haverstraw, $6@$6 50; Up-river, $5@$5 50; Long Island, $5 25@$5 50; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COAL—Has been ruling firm, as to prices, on a generally good demand, with stocks of most kinds offered reservedly at the current quotations. Anthracite in fair supply. We quote, Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Firm, but inactive; quotations as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has met with a limited inquiry, with Hogshead Staves quoted barely steady at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been in light demand and nominally unchanged in price in the wholesale line.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been quite moderate, the demand having been almost exclusively from spinners, and through the forenoon holders seemed more disposed to meet the restricted requirements of buyers, yielding about ⅛c. ⅌ lb., to which the official quotations were made to conform, though, toward the close, more steadiness was apparent, with less urgency to realize, in view of the somewhat more favorable advices from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,045 bales, (of which 100 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. ....A rather less extensive business has been reported for forward delivery, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., under a continued pressure to realize, influenced in part by rumors (which subsequently proved utterly groundless) of further trouble among operators; but rallying sharply, or to about the final quotations of yesterday, strengthened in good part by the Liverpool reports of a steadier market there, and closing firmly, with much less eagerness apparent to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,700 bales, (of which 11,500 bales were on last evening, and 23,200 bales were to-day,) with 4,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; August, 13 31-32c.@14c.; September, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; October, 13 25-32c.; November, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; December, 13 25-32c.; January, 13 31-32c.; February, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; March, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; April, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; May, 14⅞@14 29-32c.; June, 15 1-16c.@15⅛c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were only 27 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 470 bales, against 599 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,340 bales, against 1,683 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,452,514 bales, against 3,750,968 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 455 bales; to the Continent, 5,298 bales. Stock in New-York, 71,294 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 127,372 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FISH—There has been a good demand noted for the leading kinds, especially for George's Bank Dry Cod, new Mackerel, and scaled Herring at firm prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 50 ⅌ lb.; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$18 for No. 1, $12@$13 for No. 2, and $7 50@$10 for No. 3; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unusually quiet since our last, home trade buyers operating very sparingly and only to provide for urgent wants, while the export demand has been comparatively limited, and the bids from shippers have been generally 15c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. under asking rates. Prices of most descriptions have been again quoted easier, with Superfine and No. 2 showing most depression. The sales since our last have been 10,450 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, the latter an extreme, chiefly at $4 90@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$6; very good to very fancy do., $6@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7 10 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6, in lines; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras for shipment at $5 85@$7 25, mainly at $6@$6 25 for plain, and $6 85@$7 25 for patent; and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,400 bbls. shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at a shade lower prices; sales, 725 bbls. ....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 280 bbls....Corn-meal quiet at former rates; sales equal to 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Advices from Europe have been of quiet and somewhat easier, though not seriously altered markets. And from the West the reports have been of restricted dealings, checked through the afternoon by the higher range of values, due, it was said, to the influence of the stormy weather, of which speculative operators were making the utmost use. In the way of transactions here, a rather light movement has been reported for early delivery, the business having been impeded by the meagre offerings and the advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel claimed for prime Spring, afloat. The demand has been mostly for export and for supplies wanted to provide for maturing freight engagements. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, and bids have been ruling stronger for prime to choice, especially of Amber Western, which has been wanted for export, but the very much more confident views of holders have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at $1 42 for very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (20 car loads,) afloat, for prompt shipment; $1 37 for very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring do. do; $1 34 for strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 30@$1 32 for fair to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with up to $1 35 reported as asked for very choice; $1 25@$1 38 for ungraded Spring, with $1 43 bid and up to $1 46 asked for Amber Michigan afloat; and Red and White Western quoted nominally 2c.@3c. a bushel higher than yesterday....For forward delivery the movements have been less extensive, but on a stronger basis as to prices. The inquiry has been partly speculative, and, to some extent on Western account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 40,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, August options, various deliveries within the month, $1 34; 24,000 bushels No. 3 do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 25; and 65,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, at $1 30 ⅌ bushel....Corn has advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, on restricted offerings, and a more confident demand, in good part for steamer grades for export, closing firmly at the improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 84½c.@86c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 85c.@85½c. for very good to prime afloat; 84c. for good do. do. in store, (a small lot;) 82c.@84c. for steamer grades of do. do., mostly at 83c. for very good, afloat; 76½c.@80c. for unsound and heated do.; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, car lots. And for forward delivery, 25,000 bushels prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, September option, at 85c. a bushel....Rye and Barley and Barley Malt nominally as last quoted.... Oats have been in much better demand, chiefly for trade purposes, but partly on speculative account, at an improvement of fully 1c. a bushel, closing firmly, with sales reported since our last of 118,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 60c. for do., in store; 57c.@67c. for very poor to choice White Western, mainly at 62c.@66c. for about fair to strictly prime car lots; 62c. for ordinary White State; 61c.@62c. for good to choice Mixed State; and 58c.@60c. for unsound White Canada, chiefly at 60c., afloat.... Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic further sales were made of 500 rolls, here, on private terms, and 200 rolls, at Boston, at 13¼c., currency. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—Trade in this line has been comparatively tame, with values, however, ruling steady. Sales, 1,500 Montevideo, 20½ lb., at 22¾c., gold, 4 months' credit; 1,300 Dry Texas on private terms, and 1,100 City Slaughter at 9½c., currency....Stock in first hands this morning, 242,400 Hides and 2,524 bales do., against 148,600 Hides and 1,133 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, (nominally,) at 78c.@80c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Have been moving slowly, even in a jobbing way, on the basis of our revised quotations. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@27c.; Western, new, 22c.@27c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The market has been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business in most descriptions.

LEATHER—Supplies of most kinds have been liberal, and values have been quoted weak, on a comparatively moderate inquiry, for manufacturing purposes and for shipment. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@33c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations, however, quite firm and favoring sellers.

NAILS—Have been sparingly sought after, as a rule, on the modified basis of $3 15@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but has been quiet, since our last. We quote the range from $1 70@$1 75 for strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 650 bbls. Pale at $5 50....Tar has been quoted strong as to price, but dull, at from $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted firm at 32½c. ⅌ gallon, as on yesterday. Sales, 557 bbls. at 32½c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 33½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand, since our last, and held with more confidence, on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c. in shipping order. Sales, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 5¼c.... Refined has been in demand, and quoted firm for early delivery, at 11¼c., with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. at this rate; and for forward delivery at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted 11¼c., on sales of 2,500 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted strong at 11¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery, the demand having been, in good part, for Mess on speculative account, though fair also for shipment, with values, which opened much lower, closing stronger. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Western Mess at $20 95@$21; 250 bbls. do., check Aug. 1, at $20 80, and 1,000 bbls. do., check Aug. 2, at $20 80@$20 85, closing at $20 85@$20 90; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and 200 bbls. Extra Prime, $16....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, September options, at $20 95@$21 10, closing at $21 05 bid, and up to $21 15 asked....Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand, with City at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb.; City Cut-meats have been in less request, and quoted a shade easier, on restricted dealings. Western wholly nominal....Bacon dull, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c....Lard has been quite dull for early delivery, at slightly weaker prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c.; 120 tcs. choice new do., at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 110 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13⅝c., and do. for the Continent, at 14c.... And for forward delivery business has been much lighter, and prices ruled easier. Sales have been made of 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 13-16c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 13-16c., with October quoted at 13⅞c., asked; August, at 13¾c. asked; seller the remainder of the year at 12½c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb.... Beef steady, with sales reported of 120 bbls. at previous quotations. Also 56 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $28....Butter and Cheese held very firmly, as last quoted, on a good demand for the more desirable grades of stock....Eggs dull and weak within yesterday's range.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for Calcutta Linseed, since our last, at $1 85, gold....Grass-seeds have been quite dull, as a rule, at about former figures. ....Clover quoted at 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb....Timothy at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax, $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 87½@$1 90, here, ⅌ bushel....Canary-seed, $6 50@$8....Rape-seed, $3 25@$3 50.

SKINS—Have been attracting more attention on the basis of the recently reduced quotations, including Guatemala Deer at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ⅌ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly in the jobbing line, at former rates. Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The demand has been moderately active for job lots of stock, at essentially unaltered prices, with Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 30c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. Invoices have been dull and irregular in price.

SUGARS—In view of the failure yesterday of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., and that to-day of the Commercial Warehouse Company, operators move very cautiously, evincing little disposition to do business at the moment. Buyers of Raw Sugar for refining have reduced their bids, and to-day the current quotations are 8c. for fair, 8 5-16c. for good, and 8 7-16c. for prime refining, but on this basis the dealings have been unimportant, only 100 bags Cuba having been reported sold at 8c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugar in moderate request, with Granulated quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and other kinds as in our last.

TALLOW—Has been decidedly more active at firm prices. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; sales, 290,000 lb....Stearine has been very quiet at 17¼c. for choice City, in hhds.; 16½c.@16⅝c. for choice Western, in tcs.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 21 ⅌ gallon, on sales of 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very firm market was noted in nearly all lines, with room for Grain, on berth and charter, and tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, in most urgent request. The offerings of tonnage on charter were very limited for early use, and moderate also for arrival from Europe and the Provinces. Vessels suited to the Deal trade have been in fair demand, for St. John, loading for the United Kingdom, at firmer rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@8¾d., and, by steam, 48,000 bushels do. also at 8¼d.@8¾d. ⅌ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bales Hay on private terms, quoted at 40s.; 630 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton, and 500 bbls. Sugar on private terms. Also an American ship, 1,418 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, and a British ship, about 800 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel, and 2,700 bbls. Oil-cake, (of recent shipment,) reported at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 750 bbls. Sugar on private terms.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an American brig, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, several vessels for Deal, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) within the advanced range of 75s.@80s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, (to arrive from St. Nazaire,) hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; an Italian bark, (to arrive from Genoa,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; another, (to arrive from the United Kingdom,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 597 tons, (to arrive from Sydney, C. B.,) hence, with about 4,150 quarters do., at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian ship, 634 tons, (to arrive from Dunkirk via Halifax, N. S.,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. ....For the Continent, (full range,) a Norwegian bark, 751 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 sides Leather at 60s. ⅌ ton.... For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 1.70 reichmarks; 1,000 sides Leather at 3.50 do....For Stockholm, a Norwegian brig, 329 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Lisbon, a British brig, 300 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 18c. ⅌ bushel....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American schooner, 389 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at $1 ⅌ bbl. and primage....For South America, and back to New-York, an American schooner, 239 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Barbados, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $7, with option of another port For Port-au-Prince, a British brig, 206 tons, hence, with general cargo, rumored at 70c. ⅌ bbl., but without confirmation....For Havana, a British brig, 241 tons, hence, with Pine Lumber, at $9, gold....For New-York, an American schooner, 322 tons, with Railroad Ties, from Satilla River, reported at $7 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1875.

Trade in Live stock of all descriptions on this forenoon was slow, there being no improvement on the closing rates of last Monday. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected at 8c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. From 54 lb. to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows were almost nominal at $55@$75 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals sold at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; Buttermilk-fed Calves at 3c. ⅌ lb.; grass Calves at $6 ⅌ head. Sheep sold generally in small lots at 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs also in small lots at 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The flocks to hand were not all sold off at noon. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed unsteady at 9⅞c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb.; having opened on yesterday's closing rates.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 103 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 93 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., with a fraction off ⅌ head, weight 7¾ cwt. scant; 48 rough Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 105 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., with a fraction off on 31 head, weight 8¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold in part for Ulery & Goff 91 Kentucky Cattle, Steers and Oxen mixed, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. T. Thompson sold for self and Coon 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt., held on sale 37 Illinois Steers. U. Meyer sold for self 20 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 122 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 46 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; sold in part 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 66 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 64 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,760 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,120 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 58 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,630 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 126 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,215 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 102 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,200 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. Shipped for Bermudda, 79 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,830 lb., terms private: 178 Canada Lambs, weight 12,105 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 67 Canada Lambs, weight 4,450 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 16 Ohio Lambs, weight 910 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 108 State Lambs, weight 6,970 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 95 State Lambs, weight 6,000 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.. S. McGraw sold 36 State Calves, buttermilk fed, weight 9,060 lb., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 5 State Veals, weight 156 lb. ⅌ head, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Jelliffe & Co. sold 88 State grass-fed Calves at $6 ⅌ head; held on sale 77 State Lambs.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Kahn sold for J. Lawrence 22 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 17 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for N. Kahn, 18 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst, 48 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 105 Kentucky and Indiana Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt.; for H. Brown, 80 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 poor Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 good Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 49 common Colorado Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 17 common Colorado Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Brown 80 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; 59 common Tennessee Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold on commission 16 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 16 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 Missouri Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. Clarke, 16 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for J. McCartney 16 poor quality Tennessee Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt., strong. Judd & Buckingham sold 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,870 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 15 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,009 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,360 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 222 Kentucky Lambs, weight 14,710 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 95 Kentucky Lambs, weight 5,200 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 233 Virginia Lambs, weight 14,900 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 73 Jersey Lambs, weight 4,470 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,145 head of horned Cattle; 16 cows, 330 Veals and Calves, 59 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,392 Sheep and Lambs, 24 Cows, 912 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,898 Hogs, 88 Calves, 70 Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 964 head of horned Cattle, 4,367 Sheep and Lambs, 1,281 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 26, 1875, 68 Beeves, 2,709 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 1,176 Veals and Calves, 5,803 Hogs, 14 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Cattle receipts to-day, 799 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,024 head, or 472 cars, of which 279 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 425 cars for the same time last week and 363 cars for same time last year. The market was only moderately active to-day; prices rule weak, at yesterday's quotations; about 1,500 head were disposed of. Sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,080 to 1,490 lb., at $5 50@$7 15; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,017, 1,250, and 1,475 lb., at $4 75@$6 25@$7; Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,180 to 1,570 lb., at $6@$7 25; Michigan Steers, ranging from 947 to 1,309 lb., at $4 25@$6 40; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,035 to 1,065, at $5 20@$5 75; corn-fed Texans; averaging 1,009 lb., at $5 75; Cherokees and Texans, ranging from 863 to 905 lb., at $4 32@$5 15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 6,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,700 head, against 6,900 head for the same time last week, and 8,600 head for the same time last year. The market continued fairly active yesterday, and opened active this morning. The principal transactions since our last report were confined to Lambs. About 2,200 head were disposed of, which, under the recent heavy receipts, were fully $1 ⅌ 100 lb off on last week's quotations. Hardly enough Sheep were disposed of for marketable quotations, owners holding for last week's prices; those disposed of were at about that rate; sales of Canada Lambs ranging from 63 to 70 lb., at $6 05@$6 75; Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 73 lb., at $4 90; Michigan Sheep, averaging 62 lb., at $3 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,850 head, against 5,950 head for the same time last week, and 11,500 head for the same time last year. The market was active, with but little stock offering; no Yorkers for sale; in very fair demand; about 500 head of heavy Hogs—all that were in the market—were disposed of readily at the owner's rates, there being so few offering; sales of heavy Hogs ranging from 231 lb to 248 lb, at $8 30@$8 35; stillfed, averaging 165 lb, at $7 50.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market rather quiet but steady; Stockers', $3@$4; Native Butchers', $2 50@$4; Texans, $2 75@$3 75; Shipping, $4 50@$6 60; closed easy; shipments, 830 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; active demand at full prices; sales at $7@$8, chiefly at $7 85; Light, mostly at $7 75@$7 85; Heavy, $7 50@$7 70; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; firm and in good demand; inferior to medium, $2 75@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour dull and nominal; demand mostly for consumption. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 19@$1 20; No. 2 do., $1 18½ bid, spot; $1 18¾ August; $1 17¾ September; $1 14@$1 16 all the year No. 3 do., $1 11½@$1 12; Rejected, 95c.@97c. Corn—Demand chiefly speculative; prices higher; market active; irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 71¾c.@72c. spot; has sold at 70½c. August; closed at 72⅝c. bid; 73½c. bid September; Rejected, 66¾c.@67c. Oats very firm; holders asking higher rates; buyers and sellers apart; demand good at inside quotations; No. 2, 50½c. bid; 51c. asked spot; 43¾c. bid August; 38¾c. bid, September. Barley steady and firm; cash nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 06½, September or October. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork easier, but not quotably lower; $20 50@$20 55, spot; $20 70@$20 72½, September. Lard quiet, but steady at 13¼c., spot; $13 25@$13 30, August; $13 50@$13 55, September. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 17. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 303,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat lower at $1 18¼, August; $1 17½@$1 17⅝, September. Corn easier at 72¼c., August. Oats firmer at 51c., July; 42c., August; 38¾c., September. Pork unchanged. Lard steady and firm.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Flour higher, especially for high grades of old; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 35@$4 65; double Extra, $4 75@$5 25; treble Extra, $5 62½@$6; Family Winter, including fancy, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat, demand chiefly speculative, and prices higher; market active; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36@$1 38, August; $1 38, September; No. 3 do., $1 25@$1 26, cash. Corn firmer, held higher for cash and futures; No. 2 Mixed, 67c. bid, cash; 68¾c.@68¾c., August; 70c., September. Oats firmer, held higher for cash and futures; No. 2, 57c. bid, cash, 41c., August; 39c., September. Rye dull and lower, to sell; 90c.@95c. bid. Pork excited and higher, at $21 25. Lard nominally lower; Summer, 12⅞c. Dry-salted Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon dull and lower; little doing; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Whisky dull and lower, to sell; $1 17 bid. Live Hogs active and higher; Stockers, $6@$7; shippers, $7 25@$7 60; Bacon, $7 15@$7 50; butchers', $7 40@$7 75. Cattle inactive and lower; prime to choice Natives, $6 50@$6 75; good, $5 75@$6 40; medium to fair, $4 75@$5 50; choice Texans, $4 37½; good, $4@$4 50; fair, $3 50@$3 75; medium, $3 15@$3 40; common, $2 80@$3. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 465 head; Cattle, 2,122 head.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Petroleum firm at 11c.@11¼c. for Refined, and 8¾c. for Crude in bbls., and 5¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed scarce; choice, 13½c. Timothy, $3 25. Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour less active on local account, and exporters are not operating; Extras, $4 62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, $5 37½@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$6 50, and high grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; Red, $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 38. Rye held at $1 07 for Pennsylvania. Corn in good request and weak; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c. Oats steady at 65c.@66c. for White; 63c. for Mixed. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $21 25@$21 50; Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky, $1 21. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do., do., firsts, 22c.@24c.; Western Extras, 21c.@23c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c.; rolls, Extras, 20c.@23c.; do., firsts, 15c.@19c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9½c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c.; do. prime, 9½c.@9¾c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania; New-Jersey and Delaware, fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western do., 18c.@19c.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 38; Mixed do., $1 35; No. 2 Western Red, $1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 33@$1 35; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 38; do. Amber, $1 40@$1 45; do. White, $1 25@$1 40; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 32@$1 33. Corn dull; nominal; Southern White, 91c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 83c. spot. Oats fairly active; Southern, 61c.@65c.; Western White, 63c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 61c.@62c. Rye dull at $1. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $22 25@$22 50; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12¾c.; Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Hams, 14½c.@14¾c. Lard quiet and steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@19¾c.; jobbing, 17¾c.@20¼c. Whisky held firmly at $1 21.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Lake receipts—Flour, 10,600 bbls.; Wheat, 214,000 bushels; Corn, 161,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 188,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels. Canal shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; to interior points, none. Freights firm; 8c. for Wheat, 7½c. for Corn, and 5c. for Oats to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 8,000 bushels sample Western Spring at $1 26. Corn closed firm, 77c. asked; sales, early, 3,000 bushels No. 2 at 76c., in car lots. Oats dull; one car No. 2 Western at 61c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork steady and quiet; $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼. Highwines nominally $1 19.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Sugar quiet for jobbing at 8c.@8¼c. for common; 8½c.@9½c. for low fair to fully fair; 9¾c. for prime. Molasses dull; jobbing, 40c.@45c. for common; 50c.@55c. for fair; 58c.@70c. for prime to choice. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 75; Single Extra, $5; double do., $5 75; treble do., $5 62½@$6 75; choice do., $7@$7 50. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates, at 84c.@94c. Oats quiet at 68c.@71c. Bran, $1 10. Hay dull; prime held at $23. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20¼. Pork quiet at $22 50@$22 75. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; nothing doing in Sides. Bacon jobbing at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 13⅝c.@13¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c. for Clear Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured choice, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 14c. Keg, 14¾c. Corn-meal dull at $3 70. Whisky steady at $1 20@$1 21. Gold, 114. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, nothing doing.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 28.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 for double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 18. Corn dull; sales of car lots of Mixed Western at 84c. Corn-meal lower; bolted, $34, and unbolted $33 ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights firm but unchanged on Grain; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—785,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,862,000 feet Lumber. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon as near as can be ascertained, was 1,266,000 bushels Wheat, 212,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, and 7,200 bushels Rye.

BOSTON, July 28.—During the past three days no movement of importance in Wool; supplies are coming forward quite freely from the West, and there is now a good stock on the market; the demand is almost exclusively for medium Fleeces, and these are the only grades for which the prices are sustained with any degree of firmness; fine Fleeces are dull and very little inquired for; sales of Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 52c.@58½c., as to quality, for Washed, and 40c.@46½c. for Unwashed; Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 47c.@48c. for X and XX, up to 50c. for medium, and Wisconsin and Minnesota at 45c.@48c. ⅌ lb. for X and medium; California Spring is in moderate demand at 25c.@39c. ⅌ lb.; and for Super and X Pulled the market is quiet at 40c.@50c. ⅌ lb., with small lots of choice Eastern and Maine Super at an advance on the latter rate.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat demand fair and prices have advanced 3c.; holders firm at outside quotations. Extra White Michigan, $1 43, Amber Michigan, $1 36@$1 37½; August, $1 36¾@$1 37½; September, $1 36@$1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, August, $1 37; rejected Red, new, $1 10; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 38. Corn, demand fair and prices have advanced—High Mixed, 76c. spot, and August; 76½c. September; Low Mixed, 75¾c. spot, and August; No. 1 White, 80c.; No. 2 do., 77c.; no grade, 74c.; damaged, 66c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights dull but unchanged. Receipts, two days—Flour, 260 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat easier; Red, $1 40. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 72c.@74c. Oats steady and firm at 63c.@65c. Rye dull at $1 30. Pork dull; small sales at $20 75. Lard dull and nominal, and lower; Steam, 13⅜c. asked; Summer, 12¾c. Bulk meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear sides, 11⅞c. and 12⅛c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Hogs moderately active and firm; common, $7 60@$7 70; good light and heavy, $7 75@$7 90; receipts, 1,655 head; shipments, 133 head. Whisky steady and firm at $1 16.

BOSTON, July 28.—Flour—The demand continues good; sales of Western Superfine at $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 25; Illinois, $6 75@$8, and St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 75@$6 25 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota brands, $7 25@$9. Corn quiet at 90c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats selling at 67c.@68c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts selling at $25, and Fine Feed and Middlings at $26@$30 ⅌ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Corn, 15,650 bushels; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels; Shorts, 3,457 bushels.

DETROIT, July 28.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat—Demand active; Extra, $1 37½; Old, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, New, $1 37; Old, $1 32; No. 1 Amber, $1 34 offered. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed offered at 75c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 1 Mixed, 57c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 19¼; seller August, $1 19⅛; seller September, $1 18. Corn irregular and fairly active; No. 2, 70c. Oats—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 50½c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 04 Rye dull; nominal; No. 1, $1. Provisions nominally unchanged. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights to Buffalo—Wheat, 3½c.@3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 191,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 20@$1 25. Corn quiet and weak at 76c.@78c. Oats quiet and weak at 60c.@62c. Barley dull at $1 15. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging, demand good at full prices; sales at 13½c.@14c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—Printing Cloths steady at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with light business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 29½c. Resin firm at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 21,591 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Cotton dull; business unimportant; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c., entirely nominal; net receipts, 127 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 4,295 bales.

MOBILE, July 28.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 4 bales; stock, 969 bales.

GALVESTON, July 28.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary 12c.; net receipts, 15 bales; sales, 134 bales; stock, 2,882 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cotton entirely nominal; no quotations; net receipts, 9 bales; stock, 684 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for both money and the account, 94 7-16. United States 10-40 bonds, 105½; new loan, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 12½; do. Preferred, 26.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £152,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 82½c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 9-16. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, 107½; 1867s, 108½; 10-40s, 105¾; new loan, 103⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 28—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 98 15-16.

P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d.@⅛d. cheaper, sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6⅞d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 6 15-16d.; also sales of the same at 7d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d. Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d. ⅌ tierce for prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for new.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day were 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American.

3:45 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 6⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

LONDON, July 28—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Pale Resin, 15s.@19s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 6d.@53s. 9d.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Petroleum, 24½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, July 28.—Spanish Gold, 217@218. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 125@126 premium; Short Sight, do., 129@130 premium; on London, 154@156 premium; on Paris, 126@128 premium. Sugar active and firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 16@16½ reals ⅌ arroba; in gold, 7@7½ reals.

THE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE MEN SCALDED ON THE SILAS O. PIERCE—AN EXCESS OF STEAM CARRIED BY THE ENGINEER.

An inquest was begun yesterday at the Coroner's office in the case of James Mahoney, fireman, and David Kalter, engineer, of the tug-boat Silas O. Pierce, who were scalded to death by an explosion on that vessel at the foot of West Fourteenth street, North River, on the evening of the 21st inst. It will be remembered that while the Pierce, having a number of barges in tow, was waiting in mid-stream for some additional barges to be attached to her tow line, an explosion occurred which blew away the steam chimney and badly damaged the vessel. Mahoney and Kalter were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where they died from the effects of the frightful injuries they had received. The inquest room was crowded with owners and Captains of tug-boats and experts in boiler making. The first witness examined was Henry B. Craig, Captain of the tug-boat. Captain Craig testified as follows:

I reside at Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; was Captain for one year of the Pierce; have been a Captain for twenty years; cannot state any particular cause for the explosion; was on the upper deck at the time; immediately after the explosion I went down to see after the men, and on my way down met the Engineer, Kalter, who said: "I am all right and have not inhaled any steam, as I drew my hat down over my mouth;" my son said, "I am not burned much;" I then went immediately forward to find the cook and fireman, and found that the former had jumped overboard; with the assistance of my son and the second engineer I brought the fireman on deck insensible; the fire-room was uninjured and in good condition; could not recover the fireman by throwing water on him; looked into the steam chimney near the top, and found it had collapsed, and that a large hole was blown in the inner lining, caused by the explosion of steam passing into the boiler; do not know what pressure of steam we had on at the time of the explosion; we were allowed to carry thirty-five pounds pressure, but the matter was within the discretion of the engineer; a Captain has no right to interfere with an engineer about the steam; to my knowledge the engine carried more than thirty-five pounds of steam; the engineer told me so, and it has occurred quite often, the object being to do more work, but the more steam we carried the less safe it was; we had two gauges, and I often looked at them myself while waiting for steam to run up; the boiler was a good, sound one, and had been in the vessel during the year I had charge of her; this Spring one small patch was put in the boiler near the furnace; have heard from the owners that the boiler was three years old, and that it was two years in the boat; frequently heard the engineer say the boiler was perfectly safe with seventy-five pounds pressure; I do not know that it is a general rule when a boat is not going to blow off steam until thirty-five pounds pressure is reached; in this case it was not done; the boat was inspected last September or October for one year, but was not used for four months after; never remonstrated with the engineer about carrying too much steam."

Simon Carman, of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, fireman on the Pierce, testified: I have been a fireman twenty-five years; was in bed when the explosion occurred; saw the steam, and knew what the matter was; made an attempt to go on deck, but the steam drove me back; finally got on deck, and asked the engineer if he was burned; he said, "Simon, I never got peeled as quick as that;" his face and right eye were scalded badly; assisted in getting Mahoney out of the fire-room; he was scalded and speechless; I am positive that Kalter, the engineer, made no statement in my hearing; the boiler was inspected for thirty-five pounds of steam; never examined the boiler except when a patch was put in last Fall; it was a two-bolt patch, 2½ to 3 inches square; I noticed about the patch that the plates were thin; I said to Kalter that a larger patch should be put on, but he said it would do and so did the boiler-maker; do not know the amount of steam carried that day, but an hour and a half before the accident I looked at the guage and it only carried twenty pounds; have seen forty-five pounds of steam carried when pulling off a boat which had grounded; an hour and half before the accident the water guage indicated plenty of water; the explosion occurred in the forward part of the boiler where the patch was; I considered the boiler safe and sound, and had not any apprehension; the chimney was not braced as it ought to have been; I don't know whether socket bolts or braces would lessen the dangers of an explosion, but the socket bolts would render the outside lining more dangerous; there were no socket bolts in this boiler; do not know the thickness of the boiler, except where it burst at the patch; there it was very thin—the sixteenth of an inch, or perhaps thinner; I know that the Government law requires that boats should have a lock-up Government valve, but there was none, as it had been left with Mr. Starbuck to be fixed, nor was it ever on the boat during the seven months I have been employed on her. There was no substitute for the Government safety-valve.

Charles S. Harvey, United States Inspector of boilers, testified: I reside at Albany, where I am stationed; I last officially inspected the Silas O. Pierce on the 28th of August, 1874; I then applied a test of forty-seven pounds to the square inch of hydrostatic pressure, and after having done so and made a practical external and internal examination of the actual condition of the lining of the steam chimney, furnaces, back connections, flues, and everything appertaining thereto allowed her to carry thirty-five pounds to the square inch; at that time she had a lock-up safety-valve of an area of 12 square inches and a main safety-valve of an area of 19 square inches; the condition of the steam chimney was such that I considered the two valves would show whether everything was in good order or not; the boiler seemed so sound as to warrant me in giving a certificate for thirty-five pounds to the square inch; I examined the boiler after the accident and found that the lining of the steam chimney had collapsed about eighteen inches above the top of the boiler; I went into the engine-room and examined the mercury gauge; examined it twice, and once after the steam chimney had been taken down; it showed forty-eight pounds to the square inch, an excess of thirteen pounds to the square inch over the allowance granted by my certificate; I took the main safety-valve apart and found it so corroded that it would be impossible to raise it even with fifty or sixty pounds pressure to the square inch; the Government lock-up safety-valve was not on the vessel; the steam chimney was braced with angle irons, which, in view of its size, would be sufficient to allow the pressure permitted. I found nothing else worthy of notice. After carefully considering the facts, derived from a thorough investigation, I arrived at this conclusion: That the accident resulted from the gross negligence and carelessness of the engineer in not having the Government lock-up safety-valve, and in allowing his main safety-valve to get out of order, and in carrying more steam than was allowed. The thickness of the lining of the steam chimney would have no relation to the explosion at a pressure of thirty-five pounds. I think the boiler was safe and sound enough at the pressure of thirty-five pounds allowed by my certificate. I attribute the explosion wholly to the gross carelessness and criminality of the engineer.

Charles H. Craig testified: Capt. Craig is my father, and I acted as mate of the S. O. Pierce; my father rang the bell to go ahead; the engineer started the boat, but found she would not work, and called me to help him in raising the floating top so as to pour cold water into the condenser and cool the engine; I afterward assisted in taking the wounded men to the hospital; the engineer, Kalter, told me last Fall that he carried more steam than was allowed him by law.

Addison Low testified: I am Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels; my official residence is New-York City, but my family reside in Albany; the boiler in question was a high-pressure one, built for a vessel running between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and was taken out, I understand, in consequence of a larger boiler being put in the boat; it was placed in the hands of Neafie & Pierce, of Philadelphia, for sale, and about two years ago the owner of the Pierce, hearing that I was going to Philadelphia, asked me to look at the boiler and tell him how it would suit his boat; I did so, and informed him that the boiler, though a sound one, was altogether too small for the Pierce; he bought the boiler on his own responsibility, and contrary to my advice, and put it in the boat two years ago; since the explosion I have examined the boiler, and fully agree with Mr. Harvey in every particular as to the cause of the explosion; the lock-up safety-valve is not required by law; it is optional with the local inspector whether it is applied or not; the steam chimney, being small, was braced with angle irons, but the iron by the bracing was worn quite thin by the passage of steam; the lining in the steam chimney was worn extremely thin, and laminated; on some steam lines, such as the Stonington and Red Bank lines, steam chimneys are worn away more rapidly than in others, owing to the chemical action of the waters sailed in and used; I have no doubt that, had the boat been reinspected, the pressure would have been reduced or the chimney condemned; the boilers of this boat stood the hydrostatic pressure, but the steam pressure allowed was exceeded by the engineer, and so the explosion was caused; the hydrostatic test is twenty-five pounds to the square inch above the steam pressure allowed; in my opinion the accident was caused by the carelessness of the engineer.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH VAGRANT.

The British Charity Organization Society's *Reporter* prints the following letter:

SHERBORNE UNION WORK-HOUSE, July 19, 1875.

HONORED SIR: I duly received your note of the 15th inst., to which I now reply. I commence with the quack doctors. In the first place, I must tell you that I never engaged in the dirty business on my own account. I have been a tool in the hands of others. The first time it was in Yarmouth. A quack who was lodging at the same "ken" with me asked me if I was willing to earn a couple of shillings easily. I replied in the affirmative. This was to come into the market place in the afternoon, while he himself was expatiating on the virtues of his infallible medicine, and purchase half-a-dozen boxes of the pills, saying that myself and others had derived immense benefit from their use, and that, for the future, I was resolved never to be without them, the money to pay for them having been given me beforehand by the "doctor" (save the mark.) Well, I carried out my instructions to the letter, and so well pleased the modern Æsculapius, that in the evening he employed me to work for him at a salary £1 per week, besides traveling expenses. I was now to be initiated in the sublime mystery of compounding the "medicines," almost invariably "pills." My duty was to collect the ingredients, and I now solemnly declare that I got them ready-made from the sheepfold or the rabbit warren. Those from the sheepfold had to be considerably reduced in size, after which they were coated with finely pulverized sugar and flour, and, after being dried to a proper consistency, they were placed in pill-boxes, which are easily obtained, and then held forth to the dolts who were silly enough to listen to him as "American sugar-coated pill," purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain one particle of mercury, colocynth, or other deleterious poison, so extensively used by regular doctors. These pills are a sovereign remedy for bilious disorders, liver complaints, dyspepsia, or indigestion, the symptoms of which are learnedly described by the 'orator,' (which was generally myself,) learned by heart from the medical work by Dr. Buchanan. When we were traveling in country villages there was no "ill which flesh was heir to" but my master—blatant ignoramus as he was—would not undertake to cure—worms, piles, tusky or itch, gout, rheumatism, ulcers, fits, &c.; but the naked truth is that he was a greater fool than I. He could not read a paragraph in a newspaper, and could scarcely write his own name. He knew no more about the maladies he professed to cure than a hog; but he possessed in an eminent degree that grand indispensible qualification, any amount of cheek, and his takings on an average were £10 a week. I traveled with this man for about four months, chiefly in the eastern counties, when I expressed a desire to leave him, when he immediately offered to raise my wages by giving me twenty-five shillings a week, but I would not accept it and left him. I have traveled with three others, all of the same kidney, since that time. Suffice it to say that a set of more unprincipled, ignorant rascals never disgraced earth. Perhaps, Sir, you may think that by turning "Queen's evidence" I am worse than the ones I impeach; but I don't wish to exonerate myself, for I confess that I am about the most worthless of beings. But the truth ought to be known. Poor people ought not to be systematically robbed by quack doctors or any other description of rogues; for rogues, rascals, and liars are the whole fraternity, myself included.

Yours unworthily, G. A. BRINE.

P. S.—I was born Oct. 29, 1812.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

A lawyer in Lancaster, N. H., was seen at the railroad station one evening recently with carpet-bag in hand and overcoat on his arm, apparently waiting for the up train. A brother lawyer seeing him, accosted him: "Going north, Mr. F.?" "No, Sir!" "What, then, have you got your carpet-bag and overcoat for?" "Because, if there is any one thing in the world I abhor more than another it is to see a man standing about the station without any apparent business."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auctions noticed for yesterday, Wednesday, July 28, were postponed as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of the house, with lot, on West Fifty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to Sept. 8, and the sale by Burdett & Dennis of the premises Nos. 609 and 611 West Thirty-eighth street, west of Eleventh avenue, was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 125 by 148.1, on First avenue, south east corner of Thirty-eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.6 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Orville G. Bennett, auction sale, on the ground, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Commissioner of Public Works, of the buildings, part of the buildings, &c., to be removed in consequence of the opening of the King's Bridge road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the Harlem River.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 27.

Cliff st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Concord av., 100x95.2; Margaret, wife G. Pfeiffer, to Catharine, wife J. Doepp	$5,000
Houston st., n. s., 56.4 ft. e. of Thompson st., 18.9x71.10; Elizabeth, wife P. Bauer, to A. Derlick	9,000
9th st., s. s., 202.5 ft. e. of University place, 25x93.11; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to Elizabeth McCall, 21 years, per year	500
14th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x103.3; 15th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x83.3; interior lots, beginning at a point in the centre line of the block between 14th and 15th sts., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., runs w. 80 ft., thence n. 20 ft., thence e. 80 ft., thence s. 20 ft.; William Watts Sherman to Alexander Duncan, (Providence, Long Island,) deed dated Feb. 1, 1873	nom.
24th st., n. s., 185.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.5x98.9; Frances A., wife of C. T. Church, to W. J. Davison	12,500
58th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; 58th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; C. H. Reed to S. D. Hatch	69,292
111th st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; T. P. Simpson to G. W. Fuller	16,000
119th st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10; T. Stewart, Referee, to J. Woods	2,000
120th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; Executors of S. Leech to W. E. Leech	12,000
120th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; heir at law of S. Leech to W. E. Leech	12,000
138th st., n. s., 900 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; 139th st., s. s., 900 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Ellen Smyth to A. L. Shipman	3,000
1st av., e. s., 56.8 ft. s. of 118th st., 18.11x75; M. Coogan to W. Coogan	13,000
Same property; W. Coogan to Teresa Coogan	14,000
3d av., w. s., 80.3 ft. s. of 41st st., 18.6x100; L. Kornareus to J. Kornareus	13,000
9th av., w. s., 75.10 ft. n. of 17th st., 29.2x100; Trustee of Ellen E. Ward to P. Cullen	17,240

LEASE RECORDED.

8th av., No. 176, 5 years, per year $2,160

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A four-story brown-stone house in West 35th st., between 5th and Madison avs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON HIGH AND very healthy ground, commanding fine views of the Tappan Zee, Haverstraw Bay, and the surrounding country, adjoining the residences of S. B. Schieffelin and Gen. Dodge, the beautiful property of S. H. Crook, Esq., containing about five and a half acres, all fully improved in lawn, flower-beds, fine trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; improvements consist of brick dwelling-house, twelve rooms, gardener's cottage, two fine stables and carriage-houses; gas in all the buildings; horses, carriages, furniture, &c., can be purchased with place if desired. This property will be sold at a great bargain, and immediate possession given. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City: a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street, four and three-quarters acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story, double; twelve rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals.—Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD-SIZED ROOMS IN A dwelling-house for a strictly private school; must be above 47th st., and between 6th and Madison avs. Address E. G. SMITH, Post Office Box No. 1,758.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.
The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 318,500
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 2, 1875. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV. CORNER 14TH ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid from the first of each month.
ASSETS......$3,473,396 79 | SURPLUS...$329,088 72
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for the safe keeping of all kinds of goods in separate compartments. Cartage and other advances made if required. Furniture trucks constantly on hand. Principal office No. 384 3d av.; branch offices No. 1,264 Broadway and No. 1 East 22d st. (Connected with and of the firm of G. L. Kelty & Co. for the past seventeen years.)

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, A FINE NEW light double harness; first-class; also, a light single harness, by a best City maker. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, WARRANTED hand-made; Summer horse clothing, and lap dusters selling off at reduced prices. E. BARTLETT. No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE.—THREE HORSES SUITABLE FOR ALL business; to be sold at a sacrifice; and a good bridle. Allowed to be seen at No. 400 Grand st., near Clinton st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

BONDS WANTED.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.
SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.
GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.
Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST.

TO INVESTORS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
These bonds represent the highest grade of security and combine perfect safety with desirable profit.
For full particulars address
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also, other A1 investment securities, our specialty twenty-three years, paying ten to fifteen per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., to prepare for removing the transferring of stock to the office of the Treasurer of the company, at Grand Central Depot, at which place the books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 16th day of August next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.
OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City, will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK
GOLD SIXES (6,)
DUE 1896.
Coupon or Registered for sale.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

THE DRAFTS AND CHECKS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., on Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., will be paid by EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
No. 45 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JACOBS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 25th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL A. MATHEWS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SMITH and CHARLES A. RALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1875, at 11 A. M., all the notes, book accounts, and assets remaining undisposed of, the property of the above named bankrupts, or either of them.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.
jy15-law3wTh* ARNOLD WYMAN, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.:—At New-Brunswick, N. J., the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN BOUNDY, of the City of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy15-law3wTh K. T. B. SPADER, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......SAT.. July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11
*RUSSIA....WED.. Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED.. Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF cargo shipped by R. M. steam-ship Scythia, Liverpool July 10, are hereby informed that it has been transferred to R. M. steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool, July 24, 1875. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 7.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesney..........Saturday, Sept. 4.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO	Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........July 31 | ODER..........Aug. 14
RHEIN..........Aug. 7 | NECKAR..........Aug. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3
ANDES..........Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO..........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, July 31
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Aug. 4

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. T. H. MARTEN....THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO..........July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.

The large and elegant steamer,

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will make the following excursions during this week:

THURSDAY, July 29, to **IONA ISLAND**, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M.; 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to **NEW-HAVEN**, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City, and a decorative garden, provided for the enjoyment of excursionists.

Dinner and refreshments of all kinds served on board.

FARE FOR EACH EXCURSION, $1, ROUND TRIP. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av.; at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The splendid ocean steamers

AMERICUS and NEVERSINK

make four trips daily to this famous watering place, giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

and five hours on the finest beach in America. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Sixty miles' sail for half a dollar. Every SUNDAY the capacious steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will be run to accommodate the extra travel on that day. Fare the same as the other boats. For times of leaving see advertisement in this paper.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham Windham, and all points West.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th.12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th.....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th.....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th.11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th.4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th.....6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th.....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th.6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st...2:00 P. M.	

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BU-REAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROAD-WAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lately landed young girl, who understands her duties, as chamber-maid; good family seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; good old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable and desirable young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young woman; can use any machine, and is willing to be generally useful; is careful with children; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A RESPECTABLE private family, by one who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, milk, and butter; will go for moderate wages; no objection to a short distance in the country; has excellent recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant woman; well recommended; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, meats, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City; neat, tidy, willing, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds cooking desired in a gentleman's family; meats, game, soups, desserts, &c.; has thirteen months' and thirteen years' reference from her last places; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real cordon bleue getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., second flight, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family, or would go out by the day; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th st., first flight.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH woman not long in the country; is very willing and obliging; can do family cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 255 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to do coarse washing; City reference; City or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 541 West 59th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 433 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a thorough cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GEN-eral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; trustworthy and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, by a very competent young woman, with her daughter, aged five years; will work cheerfully for moderate wages. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, IN THE Country, or would do House-work.—By a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Apply at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; ladies to have their own fashions; first-class shirrer and plaiter; all children's clothing; at $1 50 per day. Call or address N. M., No. 204 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker wishes engagements by the day, week, or month; is expert on several machines, and can do all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Address B. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or month, on reasonable terms; has her own sewing-machine; would like to go in country or travel with a lady; best of reference. Call at No. 278 Fourth av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a young woman, would do house-work in a small family or chamber-work; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address No. 160 East 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, sixteen years old, to mind a child or assist with light house-work. Call at 235 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 223 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID, (French,) who fully understands her duty; hair-dressing, dress-making, &c.; has excellent references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., French and German Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; City or country; private family preferred; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 341 Fifth av.

MATRON.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN AN institution or boy's school; military academy preferred; City or country. Address Mrs. F. TEAR, Jersey City Post Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent infants' nurse; can take full charge and do all kinds of sewing by hand; a good home preferred to wages; City or country. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., near 30th st.

NURSE OR VALET.—BY A HEALTHY, ACTIVE man aged thirty; flattering testimonials and very best City reference; no objection to assist at waiting. Address W. J. C., No. 205 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TRAVEL TO England with a family; will take care of children or wait on an invalid; best reference. Address Travel, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SALES-LADY OR NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD German girl as sales-lady in a confectionery, or as nurse for children in the City or country. Apply at No. 425 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Swedish young woman, speaking English; she is a first-class dress-maker; cuts and fits; gives the best references; by week or day. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take washing to her residence; fine washing and fluting done; a nice, clean place, with all conveniences for washing; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; prefers country; will be highly recommended by her present employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of salads; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., near 30th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant waitress or parlor-maid, who has excellent City references for the above work, but is an excellent chamber-maid, and will make herself useful at any up-stairs work, in or out of City, for the Summer. Call or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH) DE-sires a situation; is willing and able to work at anything; good references. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class young man; single; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; also, keeping lawn and trees in order; not afraid to work; is good milker; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; good gardener if required; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY respectable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and work in garden if required; has the best of recommendations, and security if required. Address J. B., Box 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A first-class driver, and has first-class reference from where he has lived; been in the City ten years. Address W. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference; has no objection to going to the country. Call or address E. G., No. 136 West 17th st., in the rear.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, no family; man as coachman and gardener, or will make himself generally useful; wife is a good cook and laundress; satisfactory reference given. Address P. F., No. 11 Washington st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SCOTCHman who understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good driver; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; can furnish the best City and country reference. Address Coachman, 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of stock, harness and carriages; will be highly recommended; no objections to the country. Call on or address Korne Currie, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; temperate and honest; very best reference. Address E. B., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, Swede, speaking English; he can drive, milk; is willing, strong, and strictly sober. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er.—By a reliable man and wife, Protestants; man understands farming, plain gardening, driving, &c.; wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are intelligent, industrious help, and highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

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GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in green-house; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-three years; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening; also understands farm work; is willing and obliging, steady and sober; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. or at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL COLORED MAN WISHES TO TAKE care of some gentleman's place, understanding the care of horses, driving, gardening, and whitewashing, calcimining, and painting; also the use of carpenters' tools. Can be seen at No. 223 East 20th st.; call for Randolph.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful in a private house or hotel; wages moderate; is perfectly honest and attentive to business; good references. Address M. G., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS AN experienced waiter or butler; understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer, whom he leaves on account of giving up housekeeping; can go immediately; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

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Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

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FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

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Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

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Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

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MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875. Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, who will be satisfied with moderate wages and a permanent home. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 144 West 21st st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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REOPENING, MONDAY, Aug. 2,
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VOKES.

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Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
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who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 29, at 8.

SUITE No. 3 in D.	Bach
OVERTURE, Air, Gavotte, Bouree	Gigue
DREI CHARACTERSTUECKE, (new)	H. Hofmann
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"	Schumann
UNFINISHED SYMPHONY	Schubert
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes"	Liszt
OVERTURE, "The Neighbors," (new)	A. Horn
FANTASIE, "Visions in a Dream"	Lumbye
HULDIGUNG'S MARSCH	Wagner

Admission 50 cents. Boxes $1 and $2.

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Coolest Theatre in town. Prices—25c., 50c. and $1.
Great and continually-increasing success of
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RETURN OF MISS CLARA FISHER.
Offenbach's charming Rose of Auvergne.
Enormous hit of Chilperic,
Produced with a strong cast. New scenery and dresses. The Umbrella Dance encored nightly. See the Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday matinée at 2.

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
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COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS FOR THE MONTH OF August desired on a farm in the Catskills; good locality; fine mountain scenery; chickens, eggs, milk, and vegetables. Address WM. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, C. M. Homan, No. 219 West st.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM-HOUSE after the 30th of July; good shade, water near the house, surf and still water bathing; fishing and gunning; near Post Office and depot; terms, $7 per week; half price for children. Address Mr. NATHAN RAYNOR, West Hampton, Long Island.

SEA-SIDE BOARD AT SHREWSBURY, near Long Branch, from Aug 3; five rooms fronting the water; bathing, boating, &c. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN CAN be accommodated with board at a farm-house, near Chatham, N. J. For particulars address J. H. R., Chatham, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, SHARON, CONN.—Board by day or week; a good livery-stable attached; board from $7 to $9 per week; this house is situated in the finest part of Litchfield County, with a fine, commanding view, and cool mountain air.
C. H. TUTTLE, Proprietor.
For full particulars apply to D. B. PERSHALL, No. 211 Broome st., New-York.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.
R. D. TUCKER.

MERRITT'S GRAND VIEW HOUSE, CATSkill Mountains, near Cairo; fine location; good board for $8. Refers to S. D. Gorman, No. 21 Spruce st.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, IN-LAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels; elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BARNUM, THERON.—SUPREME COURT, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York.—THE PACIFIC BANK, plaintiff, against THERON BARNUM, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Park row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest on four thousand and fifty dollars from May 31, 1875, and with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents from the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1875. AMOS G. HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of July, 1875. AMOS G. HULL,
jy22-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES SIGISON, Eliza Ann Slater, and Joshua Slater, her husband, plaintiffs, against THOMAS SIGISON, Henry C. Hathaway, and Elizabeth, his wife, Horace A. Foote, and Emily K., his wife, Charlotte E. Randle, Thomas Skidmore, William Skidmore, Catharine Clark, and Stephen M. Knevals, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 82 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16th, 1875. PADDOCK & CANNON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 82 Nassau street, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated June 19th, 1875.
PADDOCK & CANNON,
jy15-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret, composing the firm of Dennistoun & Co., against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of Alexander Collie & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the said subscribers at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the *plaintiffs* in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1875.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy8-law6wTh 69 Wall st., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO T. A. IVES to call and pay charges and storage on pianoforte at A. L. Batterson's storage-house, No. 690 6th av., on or before July 31, 1875, or pianoforte will be sold, having been stored one year and a half.
A. L. BATTERSON.

A COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

A WAREHOUSE COMPANY SUSPENDED

THE LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $1,500,000—STATEMENT OF MR. ARMOUR, THE PRESIDENT—CAUSES THAT AFFECTED THE COMPANY'S CREDIT—THE CORPORATION SAID TO BE ABLE TO PAY ALL IT OWES.

The Commercial Warehouse Company, situated at Exchange Place and William street, suspended yesterday morning, without making any announcement regarding its liabilities or assets. Its business was mainly with Cuba, and was in two departments—commercial and banking. The company's history, as recorded by one of the mercantile agencies, (McKillop & Sprague,) is as follows: The Commercial Warehouse Company was incorporated by special charter in 1867, and it began operations on May 1, 1868, with a capital of $500,000. Soon afterward that amount was increased to $1,000,000. In September, 1868, the corporation claimed to own thirteen stores at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and to have a surplus of over $100,000 above capital. The stock-holders are liable to an amount equal to the stock they hold. In 1873 the capital was increased to $3,000,000, and the incorporators resolved to subscribe $2,000,000 more when business required it. They were loaning on merchandise on deposit in their own warehouses, as well as on other securities. Their paper stood very high in 1873, the officers being William D. Bowerman, President; John F. Navarro, First Vice President; John Baird, Second Vice President; F. Latasi, Third Vice President, and James Clyne, Secretary. The firm of Latasi & Co. then had their cash assets merged with those of the company, and assumed control of the commercial department. Mr. Baird was a contractor during the war for supplying steam-ships and vessels to the Government, and was subsequently connected with the Delamater Iron Works. In 1874 it was claimed that the company was never in better condition, and had increased the profits twenty per cent. over those of the previous year. Mr. Bowerman resigned on May 1, 1873, and P. J. Armour, late of the firm of P. J. & A. Armour, bankers and note brokers, succeeded him. The company then added sugar, coffee, &c., to the commercial department, over which Mr. Armour presided; made advances and received large consignments, so large, indeed, as to make necessary an increase of warehouse room. In October, 1874, the company's paper sold at six per cent. for ninety days, or 6¼ for four months. This is a succinct statement of the company's affairs, as known to mercantile agents.

It was generally announced yesterday morning in an informal manner, that the Commercial Warehouse Company had failed, and immediately it was associated with the great topic of discussion, the Duncan, Sherman & Co. disaster. It was in no-wise dependent on that. The suspension was unavoidable, as may be seen from the statement of the Vice President. He says substantially that many of the securities on which advances had been made have depreciated since 1873, and the amounts carried were large and not realized on. Again, the company had engaged in advancing loans on sugar shipped from Cuba; but some of these advances have been tied up by the early rainy season on the island, which prevented the gathering of a good crop, much cane having been left in the field unground. These causes conjointly affected the company's credit, and embarrassments necessarily followed. Therefore it was deemed best to suspend payment temporarily to make a statement of the company's affairs and ask an extension from the creditors. The exact amount of the liabilities, which are roughly estimated at $1,500,000, and of the assets—between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000—could not be deemed even approximately accurate figures.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The statement of Mr. Armour, the President, was less satisfactory as to detail than the others. He said that the company had merely lost money through advancing large amounts on estates in Cuba; that the liabilities could not be stated, because the books had not been posted yet, nor could the assets be defined for the same reason. He denied the authenticity of the report which declared that the company's stock, valued at $1,000,000, was held in Cuba, and had been offered for sale recently without success. Mr. Armour did not want to talk about the company's affairs at the present crisis, more because they were not understood than because they were in a bad condition. He said that the whole story of the suspension might be summed up in a few words. The officers finding on Monday that their affairs were coming to a position highly embarrassing, arising from advances made on Cuban estates—"first mortgage bonds, with good security"—resolved to summon the Directors, and ask them to suspend for a time, with the permission of the company's creditors. This was done, and the suspension began yesterday morning. "The embarrassments," said Mr. Armour, "are in our commercial, not our banking department. The latter, though suspended, too, is distinct from the former, and its business is devoted merely to loaning money on merchandise in our own warehouses and other good securities." The losses, if any, would fall upon the stockholders; every dollar would be paid to creditors, and the company would be enabled to resume in a short time. Meanwhile a statement of its affairs would be prepared and made public. During the panic and afterward the credit of this firm was unimpaired, and so it continued until lately. The capital was now $2,000,000.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

Yesterday afternoon seven of the Directors, of whom Messrs. Murphy, Armour, Navarro, and Clyne were the majority, met in the private offices of the company and discussed the situation. Their session lasted two hours and was secret. When it was over Mr. Armour merely reiterated what had already been said by him in the morning, and none of the other gentlemen would afford any information whatever. Mr. Armour and Mr. Murphy thought that until a statement was prepared by the officers and Executive Committee, any speculative remarks would be injurious. The company was perfectly solvent, and would be able to pay all it owed quickly.

The opinions of sugar brokers and importers were not expressed very decidedly. Messrs. Francis Skiddy, Eay, Tournure, Bowerman, and others in Front and Wall streets, declared that they did not know much about the company or its operations. Its misfortunes would not affect the trade seriously; indeed, it would not feel it at all, as the house and its banking department had only foreign depositors. Prominent bankers, such as Moses Taylor, of the City Bank, knew or professed to know scarcely anything of the company. Its paper they never received, and, notwithstanding the magnitude of the figures said to denote the suspended company's liabilities, no creditors appeared at the office during the day, and no anxiety was manifested by any of the officers.

THE NEWARK BAY TRAGEDY.

The preliminary investigation of the circumstances attending the drowning of James Miller, who was either thrown or fell from the the tug-boat Cornell on Sunday afternoon, was concluded yesterday and resulted in the commitment of John Leonard, alias Little Jack, on a charge of manslaughter. William H. Fuller, the only other man besides the prisoner who witnessed the occurrence, made his appearance in the First District Court yesterday and gave a statement under oath. He said he was sitting abreast of the pilot-house on the tug-boat, and, seeing Miller near the house, remarked that he had a pretty good load on. He saw Miller fall overboard, and at the same time Little Jack ran forward and disappeared in the engine-room. The remainder of his statement was of no particular importance. There is a question of jurisdiction involved in the case, before any further steps can be taken. The affair occurred between Staten Island and Shooter's Island, and the former place may probably have jurisdiction. Until this question is settled Leonard will be held in Jersey City. The body of Miller was found on the Staten Island shore, and taken possession of by the authorities there.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit met yesterday, with a full board in attendance. The business of the session was devoted to the consideration of the plans presented for approval. Among the new plans was one from Mr. A. A. Carsey, of New-York, for an elevated railroad, with two tracks, one above the other, and another from R. R. Gregg, of Buffalo, for an underground pneumatic railway. Mr. Alfred C. Spier, of Passaic, N. J., also presented his plan, which is the same as has been before the community for several years past, and for which two charters were granted by the Legislature, one in 1873 and one in 1874, and vetoed by Gov. Dix. It consists of an endless train, or platform, which is to be kept constantly in motion, the motive power to be supplied by stationary engines under the ground, at intervals of one mile, the whole length of the route. Stationary cars are to stand all the time at the points where passengers are to take the train, which, by an ingenious contrivance of brakes, can be set in motion or stopped at any point desired; and when in motion, moving at the same rate of speed as the train. Passengers can step out of them and into palace or smoking cars, or sit on sofas the same as on the deck of a steamer. The inventor claims for it that it will do the greatest amount of work with the least amount of expense in construction and cost in operation, and take up the smallest space in the street, of any plan yet submitted. He also says that there has been, and is now, sufficient capital standing ready to build the road, the cost of which will not exceed, including rolling stock and all equipments, $260,000 per mile. He also mentioned the names of Peter Cooper and George Hoffman, as favoring the plan, saying that Mr. Cooper called on Gov. Dix when he was holding his last charter and deliberating whether or not to sign it, and said to him that if he would affix his signature to the bill he would immediately subscribe $100,000 toward building the road; and that the principal reason Gov. Dix gave for not signing the bill was because the road crossed Broadway twice. The Commissioners have given notice that all plans to be submitted must be handed in before the 1st of August, to receive their attention, and have agreed to give the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company a hearing to-morrow, and to entertain the claims of the New-York Elevated Railway Company any day after next Monday, which they may designate.

TAMMANY HALL.

FEELING IN THE CITY REGARDING THE EXPULSION OF JOHN MORRISSEY.

The excitement attending the ousting of Morrissey, Kelly, and Hayes from the Tammany Hall General Committee had yesterday greatly subsided, but there were no symptoms of a cooling of the factious spirit which the action has aroused. On the contrary there was more talk about the organization of Anti-Tammany forces than there has been at any previous time. The discussion of the subject, which went on in every group of politicans around the City Hall and elsewhere in the City, was more on the practical results that are probable than on the theoretical injustice of the matter, although that was argued and disputed with much zeal. "It is simply a question of respectability, and an effort to turn out disreputable characters," said one well-known politician. "Faith! if that's what they're afther," said a quick-witted Irishman who was listening, "why don't they turn out John Kelly?" The feeling among the Morrissey faction was that, if the question of respectability were to be brought up, there would be others to suffer besides Morrissey. It was argued that, if it were desired to purge Tammany Hall, the way would have been to bring up Morrissey's case and submit that his business was odious and illegal, and that it would not do for such a man to be prominent in political life, but it was absurd to bring up a charge that he had given away $50 to a lot of laboring men, without party purposes, who wanted to hold a meeting. The former action would have been ungrateful, but the latter was absurd, and Tammany would find she had cut her own throat, for the laboring men could be rallied to Morrissey's support in large numbers if the rallying cry should be, "He is the man who stood up for us and fought to keep our wages from being cut down."

Aside from this feeling among politicians, a bitter opposition to Tammany has been freely expressed among the laborers. Rightly or wrongly they consider that Morrissey was turned out of Tammany for having tried to restore their wages to $2 a day, and to these men, to whom full pay means a bare livelihood, and short pay hunger, no stronger claim to their support could be presented. And not only are the laborers and their own families affected by this reduction of wages, but other classes feel the effects of it. Instead of earning from $10 to $12 a week, as he could formerly do, the laborer who is lucky enough to get a ticket for work can now make only $6 or $8, because very few are allowed to put in full time. Out of this sum he cannot pay his rent. One landlord in the Eighth Ward declares that he is losing over $300 a month on rents that he is unable to collect. Thus far he has turned no one out of doors, but it is obvious that he cannot afford to pay that tax for the support of others, and the laborers know this. His feeling, and those of others in the same predicament, is likely to be anti-Tammany. Again, the small store-keepers, a numerous class, depending largely on the laborers' patronage, are unable to sell their goods or collect their small accounts, and they swell the number of the disaffected. There are enough shrewd men among the laborers who realize what can be made of this state of feeling to take advantage of it, and a movement is now on foot for the formation of large numbers of working-men's clubs, which will be likely to play an important part in the Fall elections.

Last evening primary elections were held in every election district in the city, at which delegates were chosen to the Assembly District Conventions. These Democratic primaries were held by the party known as Anti-Tammany, and they claim that their delegates next Fall will be entitled to admission to the State Convention in preference to those of Tammany. They found their action on a resolution passed in the State Convention in 1871, to the effect that no central organization or power should issue the call for primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention. In every county in the State, excepting New-York County, the organization is the same as that proposed here. Primaries are held in every election district and the people select their own Inspectors at the polls. Tammany, on the contrary, calls one primary for each Assembly District, and appoints its own inspectors from head-quarters. The movement practically commenced yesterday for working the party machinery in New-York County in the same manner as elsewhere has been strongly urged by Democrats throughout the State who are anxious to see the overthrow of Tammany's system.

The delegates elected last evening will meet to-night to organize in each Assembly District, and on Monday night a meeting is to be held in Irving Hall.

A DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

THE CHIEF OPERATIVE AT CINCINNATI IN CUSTODY FOR ROBBING THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

J. Elbert Dyer, late Chief Operative of the Secret Service Force at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been arrested by Detective James T. Porter, of the Secret Service, for stealing evidence against arrested counterfeiters and endeavoring to sell it to the friends of the accused persons, thus defeating the ends of justice. The case is one almost similar to that of General William F. Mauck, ex-Operative of the Secret Service, arrested by Detective Porter some time since, and convicted in the United States Court in this City. Dyer, however, up to the present has borne a singularly good reputation, and has rendered the Government efficient service as a detective. He is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., a man of good education and address, and is a protégé of Senator Thornburg. He served as a member of the Secret Service under Col. Whitely for a year and a half, and was then made Chief Operative at Cincinnati, Ohio. In May last he was dismissed the force for writing a letter to Detective Anchisi, proposing to extort a sum of money from a noted counterfeiter, named James Holt, by means of a false arrest. Previous to this a noted and wealthy counterfeiter, named R. H. Bull, had been arrested in Missouri, and committed for trial in Cincinnati, the evidence against him, consisting of counterfeit money, being deposited in the safe of the United States District Attorney's office, in that city. After his dismissal from the department, Dyer called at the District Attorney's office, and requested permission to examine the evidence. Owing to his supposed official position, access to the safe was unhesitatingly accorded him. Soon after it was found that the evidence was missing. Detective Porter was placed on the case, and succeeded in gaining Dyer's confidence. Dyer gave him two letters to post, one addressed to a counterfeiter, and the other to Bull's counsel, stating that he had in his possession all the evidence against Bull, and would sell it for $6,000. Porter retained the letters and sent them to E. B. Washburne, Chief of the Secret Service at Washington. Dyer then opened negotiations direct with Bull, and called on him at the jail. He was arrested, but, it is claimed by the officers, succeeded in passing the evidence against Bull to another person. On searching his room, however, the officers found a number of counterfeit bills, the evidence against a captured counterfeiter named A. N. Stevenson, of which Dyer had illegally obtained possession. He was brought before the United States Commissioner at Cincinnati and committed to await an examination, which will be held on Monday next.

THE COUNTERFEITERS HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

James Maher, James McGrath, manufacturers, and Michael Tague and Michael Boyle, passers, of counterfeit American gold and silver coin, who were captured on Tuesday, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, were brought from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday and arraigned before Commissioner Shields. Patrick McGuire, who was connected with Tague and Boyle in passing the counterfeit money, has, it is believed, succeeded in making good his escape. Maher is the principal of the gang, the others being ignorant steam-ship firemen, out of employ, who acted according to Maher's directions. The leader of the gang is a very powerfully-built man, and stoutly resisted the efforts of four officers to arrest him late on Tuesday night. His residence is on the corner of One Hundred and Ninth street and Second avenue, and it was deemed unsafe to arrest him there on account of the violent character of the shanty occupants in that vicinity. Detective Drummond engaged Maher in conversation, and walked down the avenue with him several blocks, when he told him that he was his prisoner. Maher saw that he had been betrayed, and after an ineffectual resistance, said, "By gob, you can take me; but you've got the best in the country." On the men being arraigned before the Commissioner, the charges against them were read, and they were asked whether they had counsel, and whether they desired an examination. Maher acted as spokesman, and said he wanted a few days' postponement, and that he would in the meantime employ counsel for all four. The men were then held for an examination at noon to-morrow.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

THE INQUIRY CONTINUED.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE UNDER INVESTIGATION—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE RESUMED—EVIDENCE IMPLICATING CAPT. M'CULLAGH.

The investigation into the causes of the increase of crime in this city was resumed yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The inquiry did not commence until long after the usual hour, owing to the absence of Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the committee, who was engaged in a case in the Circuit Court. Ultimately Messrs. Dessar and McGowan sat as a subcommittee, and the evidence was proceeded with. Mr. Campbell came in later in the day, but the other members of the committee were not in attendance. The investigation in respect to the Police Captains was departed from for a while, and a case in the District Attorney's office was first made the subject of inquiry. District Attorney Phelps, Assistant District Attorney Russell, and Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, were present under subpœna.

Mr. Phelps said he had made some inquiries as to the time the case had been before the Court, and he found that Mr. Russell was there during the time, and that he could give more information on the subject than could he [Mr. Phelps.]

Mr. Townsend then read over a list of witnesses whom he proposed to call, and asked for attachments in several cases in which there was no appearance. Among these was Mr. Sylvester Brush, a principal witness in the case which it was proposed to investigate in the first instance.

John Young was the first witness called. He was examined by Mr. Townsend, and testified that he was a private detective, and had been called upon by Mr. Sylvester Brush with regard to a robbery from his store. This was on March 29, 1873. Witness was formerly chief of the detective force in this City. By his directions a detective named Russell D. Wiley was sent to watch the store after it had been closed in the evening. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Brush, who suspected some of his own employes. The detective watched the store, and saw a man return after it was closed and take out a bundle; witness had a conversation with Brush before the arrest; he said he had the place watched before, but that he had not been successful in finding out anything; he had been on these occasions to head-quarters; witness was present when the arrest was made; the person arrested was the porter of the store; he was followed from the store to No. 327 Broome street; he first denied having taken the goods from the store, but afterward made a confession at the station-house, but not to witness; John Rademacher was the name of the porter, and the person at whose house the goods were left was Levi Aarons; Aarons was supposed to be the receiver, and was subsequently arrested; the goods stolen were furs.

Russell D. Wiley testified: I am a private detective in the employ of Mr. Young; I worked up the case against Rademacher and Aarons; the last Saturday of March, 1873, I saw Rademacher go into the store after it had been closed for the night, bring out a bundle, and take it to the house in Broome street; on the following Monday he was arrested, and on Tuesday I appeared at the Tombs before Justice Dowling and a search-warrant was granted; the goods were found in Broome street, and the prisoner was held in $10,000; I made an affidavit at that time on examination, and an affidavit was also made by Mr. Brush. I was subpœnaed by the Court of General Sessions twice, but the case did not come on. I think the first notice was about June 1, and the second was two or three weeks after that; I had no conversation with any one in the District Attorney's office in reference to the case; I did not make any statement in reference to a visit which I had paid to the District Attorney's office.

Officer Robert H. Quackenbush testified as follows: Officer Holloway and I were asked by Mr. Young to make an arrest; we went to the store, saw Mr. Brush and the porter, and Holloway arrested the latter; he made no confession then, but during the evening he admitted that he had stolen the furs, and had sold them to Levi Aarons, of No. 327 Broome street; we got a search warrant, went to the house of Aarons, but he was not in; we found sixteen packages with Mr. Brush's private mark on them; Aarons said that the goods were not his, but afterward admitted that he had bought them; he was committed in default of $10,000 bail; I met him subsequently on the street.

Q.—How long after you made the arrest? A.—I think it was in the latter part of June.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him? A.—I met him on Seventh avenue in the latter part of July or beginning of August; he appeared not to wish to recognize me, but I spoke to him, and then he admitted that he knew me; I said that he was pretty lively for a dead man, having heard that he was supposed to be dead; I met Mr. Brush on the street on another occasion, and he told me that he thought Aarons was alive.

Q.—Did Brush tell you that he had heard officially that he was dead? A.—He told me that the firm had not been treated right; that Rademacher had only got three months in the Penitentiary, and that a job had been put up in reference to the death of the other man; he intimated as much as that I had something to do with it; he told me that he had made inquiries at the District Attorney's office, and that Mr. Russell had told him he was dead; I understood him to say he had died in the Tombs; I went to the District Attorney's office to make inquiries on the subject; my reason was, that during this investigation several officers had been asked why they did not make inquiries at the District Attorney's office, and I therefore thought it my duty to go there; I saw Mr. O'Connor, the detective of the office, and Mr. Clarke, the Chief Clerk; I am quite positive the latter said that Aarons was out on bail; it was the next day; I said that Aarons was arrested.

Officer Holloway gave corroborative testimony as to the arrest. He had made no application, he said, at the District Attorney's office as to why the case was not tried.

Officer Patrick J. Brophy said he accompanied the other officers to No. 327 Broome street, on the 1st of April, 1873, and remained outside while the others were making the arrest. He had no conversation with Aarons after his arrest.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN SPARKS.

Mr. John Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was the next witness. The indictments against the parties and the testimony taken before the committing Magistrate were produced; on the back of the latter was the record of commitment made by Justice Dowling, in default of $10,000 bail. Witness said that the two indictments were found by the Grand Jury against Rademacher on April 10, 1873, the offense charged being grand larceny; on the 4th of June, 1873, the defendant pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny; Recorder Hackett presided on that occasion; witness had no recollection how the defense was sustained in proof; two indictments (produced) were found against Levi Aarons on April 10, 1873, for receiving stolen goods; it appeared that the bail was reduced by Judge Sutherland to $2,000 on each charge, and in the case of Rademacher it was reduced to $500 for each offense charged against him; witness could not find any papers on which the motion to reduce the bail was based; the presumption was that it was based on the testimony before the committing Magistrate; an indorsement on the back of Aarons' indictment stating that he was dead was erased by witness in consequence of the fact that he was alive and before the court; it seemed strange to have him committed by the court two years after the record of his death, and therefore he made the erasure; on the 5th of August, 1873, counsel for Aarons made a motion to the court to have the recognizances discharged on the ground that the defendant was dead; something in writing was handed up to the court to show that the man was dead, but it seemed that no action was taken at that time; about four months later the recognizances were discharged; as this record of his death was put here by myself, and as it subsequently appeared that it was not true, I erased it.

Q.—Was an application subsequently made to have the bail discharged? A.—It appears so from the minutes; they show that on the 7th November, 1873, on the motion of John O. Mott, defendant's counsel, and with the consent of the District Attorney, the defendant and his recognizances were discharged from bail; I only remember that counsel made application from the record; Mr. Clarke, the clerk of the District Attorney, called my attention to the fact that the man was not dead; a bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was brought into court and committed; I cannot say what papers were used in having the man sent to the Penitentiary; his plea to an attempt at grand larceny was accepted.

Q.—Can you say why pleas of "attempt" are received when the proof is so positive? A.—Sometimes it is the youth of the party; that could not be so in the present case; it was Mr. Horace Russell who had charge of this matter.

To Mr. Dessar—Rademacher's bail was reduced to $500 on each charge; I won't swear there were papers used in any of the motions.

Q.—Can you say why it is that a motion should be made to the court to relieve Aarons from bail when it was known he was dead four months? A.—I cannot, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY RUSSELL.

Assistant District Attorney Russell testified: These cases came under my observation; in the case of Aarons, my recollection in respect to the bail is that there came to our office a woman who said she was the daughter of Aarons; she represented, either herself or through counsel, that her father was in the Tombs and was very ill, and asked a reduction of bail that he might be taken out; I said if that were so I would consent to a reduction; I gave a pass to their family physician, who brought a certificate of the ill health of Aarons, and his bail was reduced and he was removed from the Tombs; it had been suggested that Rademacher should be employed on the part of the State, and I consulted with Brush in reference to the matter; he was opposed to this arrangement if Rademacher were himself to escape in consequence; I then told counsel that I would not employ Rademacher for the State except unconditionally; counsel represented that he also was an invalid, that he was suffering to a great extent, and that a poor man like him could not find bail at the sum at which it was fixed; I opposed the motion to reduce the bail, but the Recorder reduced it to $500; the defendant, however, remained in the Tombs up to the time that he was sent to the Penitentiary; I called the attention of the court to the objection of Brush; through his counsel, the defendant offered the plea of an attempt to commit the offense, and I consented to accept that plea, under which he could be punished by two and a half years' confinement in State Prison; I kept him in the Tombs for the purpose of using him as a witness against Aarons in case the evidence against the latter was not sufficiently strong; in August I was visited by Orlando L. Stewart and Mr. Mott, who had been informed that Aarons had lingered long and that he was now dead; on being so informed, I did not think it necessary to keep Rademacher in the Tombs, and fought hard to get him sent up for a long term, but the Recorder cut short discussion by saying "Three months in the Penitentiary." Brush thought the sentence very inadequate, as I did also.

Q.—Were you present when the application was made to discharge Aarons from bail? A.—Yes; the motion was made on the statement of counsel who had seen the woman who represented herself as the daughter of Aarons; she was present in court; the court said the application was not sufficiently sustained; subsequently the motion was renewed to discharge the bail, and it is my impression that an affidavit or certificate was then handed to the court to the effect that the death of Levi Aarons had occurred some time in August.

Q.—Why was it necessary to relieve the recognizances if the man was dead? A.—In many cases recognizances think it necessary to be formally discharged on the record, and I have been in the habit of gratifying them.

Q.—Can you mention any other case in which you have done so, where the man was dead? A.—I do not mean that; I mean cases where the operation of the law was itself so full a discharge as to render any other discharge unnecessary; once, I think, where the man was acquitted, I consented that a formal order should be entered.

Q.—In a case where a person dies, don't you think it would be better to have a certificate on file? A.—I am satisfied that it would; it is my practice to attach such papers to the record with mucilage or a pin, and yet they are sometimes detached; a great many persons are permitted to examine the indictments in the office.

To Mr. Dessar—Aarons never called at my office after I heard that he was dead.

To Mr. Townsend—Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, has at present fixed Aarons' bail.

To Mr. Campbell—Most motions to receive bail in criminal cases are made on a known or agreed state of facts and without affidavits; they generally get reliable information in that way.

To Mr. Townsend—A bail bond when forfeited remains in the hands of the Clerk until the proper papers are attached; the District Attorney then issues attachment; Mr. Lyon, I think, takes charge of forfeited recognizances.

Warden John Quinn examined by Mr. Townsend: I remember a detective from the District Attorney's office coming to the prison to look at the record in reference to Levi Aarons; there was record on the indictment that he had died; I don't recollect saying to you that the record stated that he had died in the Tombs.

Henry G. Schroeder examined: I went bail for Levi Aarons about three years ago; I did not know him, but I became his recognizance at the request of David Levi; I got no pay for doing so; Levi Aaron brought me a discharge from the court from Judge Sutherland in November, 1873; I never thought of the man afterward, as I supposed that discharge was sufficient; I don't know the lawyers, Messrs. Mott and Stewart.

THE POLICE INQUIRY RESUMED.

In the absence of further witnesses on this subject, Mr. Townsend resumed the branch of the inquiry having reference to the Police Captains.

Henry D. Twohey testified that he was formerly a member of the Police force of New-York, and belonged to Capt. McCullagh's precinct; he knew a person named Twohey; by orders of the Captain he one night arrested Twohey and two ladies; he let Twohey go, however, thinking that he should not have arrested him; he brought the ladies to the Police Station, and they were there some twenty or twenty-five minutes; it was near 1 o'clock in the morning when they were arrested; Capt. McCullagh asked who they were, and they said that they worked in some shoe store; he did not think that Capt. McCullagh used foul language to them; he did not lock them up.

Q.—They were walking down Fourth avenue when you made the arrest? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you think it strange? A.—I thought it strange at the time.

Q.—Did you make any charge? A.—I had no charge to make.

Q.—Did the Captain make any charge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They were discharged? A.—Yes; they went out ahead of us; I went out a few minutes afterwards, and overtook them; they were crying, and had no money to pay their fare, and I gave them ten cents; McCullagh asked me why I did not bring the third party.

Mary Koopman, of No. 106 West Thirty-third street, testified that she kept furnished apartments. Her business, she said, had been broken up by some persons; it might have been by the neighbors. She was asked if she had ever paid money to Police Captains, and she replied that she had never given any of them a dollar. She was told to leave the stand.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. LOWRY.

Capt. Lowry recalled and examined by Mr. Aub: Since I was last before the committee I saw the person with whom I had a conversation in respect to the work of the committee, and he refused to allow me to divulge his name; this interview occurred in the Bowery, and no ward detective was present; I was not with that man and Mr. D'Arcy, our special officer in the Atlantic Garden, boasting how I had bluffed the committee; I may have been in the Atlantic Garden, but not with that party; I know a woman named Emma King, of No. 81 West Eleventh street; she did not make any charge against me.

Q.—Did she not charge you with taking some jewelry from her? A.—There was some such charge made to my superior; I did not receive any present from that lady; I am sure of that.

Q.—Can you give me the names of places in your present precinct frequented by thieves and such characters? A.—There were such places at No. 164 New Worth street, No. 3 Mulberry street, and I think at No. 9 Elizabeth street; they all sell liquor; I reported these houses; I do not know of such a place at the corner of Mott and Canal streets; I never heard any complaint about that house, and I never knew that it was a resort for thieves and bad characters; there are some places in Baxter street that have the repute of "fences," that is receivers of stolen property; I have instructed Special Officer D'Arcy to keep a watch over them; he is not in control over my patrolmen; I have not placed a man on the door of any of these places, but the man on post is instructed to look out for them.

Q.—What is your regulation with regard to the detention of prisoners? A.—If there is sufficient room, and the evidence is also sufficient, we hold them; if not, we discharge them, and enter "not held" on the blotter; I have discharged prisoners without having brought them before a Police Magistrate; when I was a Sergeant I have done that when a Police Magistrate was in session.

Q.—Do you believe that the law authorizes you to do that? A.—Yes; I believe it does. Witness explained that in one case he had discharged two women who were unable to speak anything but German, and whom he believed to be decent women arrested by mistake. A gentleman had called and represented that they were decent women. The officer who arrested them could not, he said, speak German. He examined the women with the aid of the door-keeper, who spoke German, and believing them to be decent people let them go. He was next examined as to the saloons in his precinct. He said that there were three concert saloons, and that the rest were gardens; one of these places, No. 164 Chatham street, had been closed; there were four gardens, all of which kept waiter girls, except the Atlantic; he had never noticed any disorderly conduct in the Atlantic; the Atlantic Garden was licensed, but those which kept waiter girls were unlicensed; the proprietor of the Pacific Garden had no license.

Q.—Did you report that to the Board of Excise? A.—The Board of Excise knows it; the President of the Board of Excise told me that they would not give a license; I have talked to the Commissioners of Excise frequently on the subject, and they said that they would not give licenses in any cases where waiter girls were kept; I have never demanded the licenses of any of these people; none of the concert saloons are conducted in a disorderly manner.

Mr. McGowan—Don't you know that there are several of the saloons that have girls who stand at the doorway and solicit men? A.—I do not; I would break up the saloon if I knew of any such thing.

Mr. McGowan—Some of the committee can give you information on that subject.

Mr. Aub—Are all these places closed before 1 o'clock? A.—Yes; the doors are closed, the lights are put out, and the music is stopped.

To Mr. Campbell—I have never known any of these places to be open selling liquor after 1 o'clock.

To Mr. Aub—I was in the Twenty-seventh Precinct before I came to my present one; Officers Mulvey, Finnerty, Hayes, and Breslin were then in the precinct; the late President Smith requested that Breslin might be detailed for Cortlandt Street Ferry, that Finnerty might be put on Pier No. 2, and that Hayes might be left on the Staten Island Ferry, where he was when I went to the precinct; I think Gen. Duryee made a similar request on another occasion; I don't know whether it is the habit of the board to direct Police Captains to detail men, but the request was made of me; these men were specially selected by the board for such duty; I do not know of a firm named Conway Brothers keeping a bazaar in Liberty street.

Q.—It is reported that it cost you some money to be appointed to your present position. A.—It is news to me; I have never paid a penny to anybody for influence; I have never been in any trouble about the use of liquor.

Q.—Are there any persons in your present district carrying on the business of fortune tellers? A.—I have never heard of any; I have never heard of persons in my district professing to discover stolen goods.

Q.—Would you be surprised to see such an advertisement in the newspapers? A.—I do not read the newspapers all the time; the "pulling" of houses is regulated by the Board of Excise; if a man is not selling and exposing liquors I cannot compel him to close his doors at 1 o'clock.

To Mr. Dessar—I think there are twelve policy or exchange shops in my district; I have made arrests in two cases; if the others are carrying on business they are doing so very slyly; he had broken up some houses known as "bilking" houses, where women induced men to enter, got their money to go out for beer and never returned.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES GOUGH.

James Gough testified: I know Capt. McCullagh; I know Mr. Twohey; I have heard of enmity between the two men; I was asked to assault Twohey by a person named Stacom, who used to keep a liquor store on Broadway, near Thirty-second street; he said that the Captain wished it done; Twohey was attacked that same night; I saw the assault; it took place on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; I refused to commit the assault; Capt. McCullagh was there a short time before the assault; he had gone down a block when the assault took place; I was told the following day never to go in again to Stacom's; I was afterward arrested and brought to Capt. McCullagh's precinct; I gave a wrong name and was let go, but an officer followed me and brought me back, and I was locked up; I saw McCullagh in the morning, and he asked me how was my friend Twohey; he asked me if I could not live out of the precinct, and said he would try to make me. Witness was asked if he had not recently received $40, or thereabout, which came from Stacom? He did not think the money came from Stacom, but he did not like to say from whom he had received money. Mr. Townsend did not press the question.

To Mr. Dessar—The man who committed the assault is a friend of Stacom and of mine; Capt. McCullagh could have seen the assault if he looked in the direction.

Richard Reilly testified that he had been a bartender at Stacom's before and after the assault. He was at Keyport at the time the assault was committed. He did not, he said, know anything about the matter, and had made no statements to the effect that he did. He believed that he had been subpœnaed by mistake.

The committee then adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL EXCURSIONS.

The first of the free excursions on board the new Floating Hospital for the benefit of the destitute sick children of the City was given on Tuesday, and the second occurs to-day. The opinion among medical men is unanimous that the treatment of Summer epidemics among the little ones of the tenements requires a plentiful supply of pure air. In no way can a health-restoring atmosphere be supplied to such sufferers so effectively as by the daily or tri-weekly excursions of the hospital barge. An efficient staff of physicians accompany the barge at all times, and medicine and medical attendance are furnished without charge. Two substantial meals, skillfully prepared on board, are served to the mothers or nurses of the sick children gratis, and everything necessary to their comfort or cure is provided with a generous hand. So long as this barge can gather from our midst two thousand to three thousand sick children and mothers daily there is no necessity for a recurrence of the dread epidemics which in the past two weeks have carried off twelve hundred infants in New-York.

But now that the new hospital barge is completed and in charge of the Guild, it is necessary to keep it afloat, that the running expenses shall be paid, and food be purchased. The craft, itself, is a gift from kind hearts to the City's poor, and it needs the hearty and generous assistance of all our citizens to render this gift effective for all its sanitary purposes. The City supported in the last two years the entire establishment of a similar hospital, under the management of the Master of St. John's Guild. The barge hired in these seasons was only a rude boat, borrowed from river traffic, and as expensive as it was illy arranged. The present hospital needs less aid to accomplish much greater results than have been attained hitherto. The public is appealed to at this time in the hope that an immediate and generous response will enable the Trustees to continue the excursions without incurring debt or without changing the programme of sailing days. Subscriptions to the sick children excursion fund should be sent to Mr. William Guion, No. 63 Wall street, or Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick st.

Osw. Ottendorfer, William H. Wiley, John E. De Witt,
J. P. Solomon, L. M. Bates, M. B. Fielding,
Benj. W. Floyd, Henry Hentz, Charles Bellows,
James M. Bequa, Louis V. Sone, Samuel A. Lewis,
J. Van Schaick, E. A. Quintard, G. H. Broadhead,
James S. Barron, William H. Guion, John H. Kemp,
R. J. Cortis, Townsend Cox, Andrew W. Leggat,
Franklin Edson, Charles Spear, Gardiner G. Yvelin,
Alvah Wiswall, Trustees.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Controller Green has directed Mr. Wm. Gray to act as Collector of the Bureau of City Revenue, in place of Col. Thomas Dunlap, who was appointed Commissioner of Jurors. It is said that the office of Collector will not be permanently filled for some time. There are many applicants for it. Mr. Gray is chief clerk of the Bureau.

A few days ago an unknown man applied to Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen, for a letter to Mr. Carpenter, the Superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum, requesting him to discharge George Walling, a boy who was sent to that institution, on the ground that his father desired his release. Mr. Lewis declined to give a letter unless he was informed of the circumstances under which the boy was committed. The applicant then left. Subsequently a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Lewis, asking for the boy's discharge, was received by Superintendent Carpenter, who took the precaution of inquiring whether it was genuine. He found that it was a forgery, and refused to set the lad at liberty.

Mayor Wickham has not yet receded from his position in relation to signing individual warrants for the firemen. The salaries of the men for June are still unpaid; but it was rumored yesterday that some arrangement will be made by which they can be paid regularly in the future. The rumor, however, could not be traced to an authentic source.

Another effort will be made in the Board of Aldermen to-day to pass the resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains, &c., at a cost of $500,000.

A NEW SAILING VESSEL.

The new ship Lammermoor, of the Waverley Line of sailing vessels—a splendid specimen of modern naval architecture—is at present lying at Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, and from the beauty of her build and finish, attracts general attention. Her dimensions are 274 feet in length over all, 250 feet inside, 40 7-10 breadth of beam, and 23 7-10 depth of hold, and her register 1,626 tons. In her construction thirty-five tons of iron more than is required for Lloyd's first-class ships have been used. Three steam winches, a condenser capable of condensing forty-five gallons of water per hour, and the windlass are all worked by a steam-engine on the upper deck. The ventilation is admirable, and the hard-wood and electro-plate fittings of the cabin handsome and in good taste. The comfort of the sailors has been amply provided for, the forecastle being fitted up with a special view to comfort and health. The Lammermoor, which is the latest addition to the Waverley Line, is commanded by Commander George Duncan, R. N. R., who has earned the reputation of being a first-class officer during his long experience in trade with the East. She is owned by Wilson, Milligan & Co., of Liverpool, and has brought a general cargo from Calcutta to Wood, Payne & Colgate, of this City.

A HUSBAND ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT HIS WIFE'S LOVER.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon James E. Coyne saw his wife walking in Fulton street, Brooklyn, with a young man named Henry Lee, who resides in East New-York. Coyne, although he has not lived with his wife for some time, became infuriated at her walking with another man, and immediately commenced to assault her with his fists. Lee, seeing that he had got in trouble, fled. As he was running away Coyne drew a revolver and fired at him. The bullet, however, did not take effect, and Lee managed to escape. Just as the shot was fired an officer of the Second Precinct arrived and took both Coyne and his wife into custody. At the station-house the woman said she lived at No. 112 Livingston street, and that although she "had gone round with Lee for some time," her relations with him had not been of a guilty nature. Coyne charged his wife with inconstancy. Both parties were sent before Justice Walsh, who discharged the woman and held Coyne on a charge of assault and battery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

In reply to correspondents, we have to state that the republication from these columns of the review of the evidence of the Beecher trial, revised and corrected, will be ready, in pamphlet form, next week. It will be issued at twenty-five cents a copy, and orders may be sent to THE TIMES Office, or to Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

John Smith, aged 70 years, who lives in Jersey City, fell yesterday in Vesey street and fractured his right thigh. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Annie Sheehan, five years old, of Seventy-third street, between Second and Third avenues, was scalded to death yesterday by falling into a tub of boiling water during the absence of her mother.

Mr. Jacob M. Pattersons, Jr., the newly-appointed Pension Agent in this City, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, took his oath of office, and filed a bond in the sum of $200,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

The trotting races announced to take place at Fleetwood Park yesterday were postponed until to-day, owing to the heavy condition of the track consequent upon the storm that prevailed in the morning.

James Dolan, of No. 612 East Thirteenth street, while at work yesterday in Murphy's foundry, corner Eleventh street and Avenue D, was severely burned on the left arm and leg by molten iron. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The German saloon keepers yesterday appointed a committee composed of Major Sauer, M. Nachtman, and Messenger to present to the Governor a petition for the pardon of Schwab, the convicted saloon keeper.

At a meeting of the German journeymen upholsterers last night, measures were taken to effect a reorganization of their trade union, in view of a prospective revival of the Fall trade. Similar action was taken on the part of the German machinists.

The monthly returns of the New York City Mission and Tract Society for July give the following figures: There are thirty City Missionaries engaged, who last month made 9,913 visits among the sick and poor and needy, held 512 meetings, and aided 211 families at their homes, besides giving meals and lodgings to the friendless and homeless.

James A. Morris, a pedestrian of this City, yesterday morning attempted to walk from Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue to the Members' Gate at Jerome Park in one hour and forty-eight minutes, for a wager of $200. He accomplished the feat, and won by three minutes, walking the distance (about ten miles) in one hour and forty-five minutes.

It is announced by the members of the firm of Martin Y. Bunn & Co., No. 337 Greenwich street, that they will be able to settle in full with their creditors. Mr. Bunn owns a quantity of real estate, but considered that it was better to suspend rather than sacrifice his property. Their business will be resumed after the settlement of their affairs.

A circular, calling for a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Worth & Watson, wholesale dealers in teas, coffee, and spices, No. 183 Duane street, which suspended on Monday last, was issued yesterday. The meeting will be held at their store to-day, when it is expected that a satisfactory exhibit will be made. The amount of the liabilities of the firm is $55,000, which they say they can pay so soon as their collections can be made.

BROOKLYN.

Work has been commenced on the extension of Washington avenue to Flatbush.

With the exception of two districts of the Fifth Ward the census returns of Kings County are completed.

Bush street in the Twelfth Ward is to be graded from Dwight to Court street in a short time.

Commissioner of Jurors Lenskey is busy with a large force of clerks in preparing the jury rolls for 1875-76.

Mary Terrell, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of putting rat poison in her husband's tea, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A band of gypsies who have been located for the past month in the neighborhood of Crow Hill, broke camp yesterday morning, and started in a southerly direction for the interior of Long Island.

In the Department of Taxes and Collection there are thirty-three clerkships. The present incumbents, who are mostly Republicans, are to be discharged, and their places filled by the new Tax Collector, Wm. A. Furey, from 500 Democratic candidates.

Complaints are constantly made by bathers that property is stolen from the bath-houses at Coney Island. The latest victim is Mr. John O'Mahoney, of No. 329 Clinton avenue, who lost $300 in money and jewelry, which was stolen from a bath-house while he was bathing with his wife.

Acting Capt. Bucholtz, of the Sixth Sub-precinct, appeared before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday on a charge of refusing to prevent pool-selling in a house situated near the Union base-ball grounds. When the case was called no one appeared to prosecute, and the complaint was dismissed.

An inquest was held last night by Coroner Simms in the case of Elizabeth Bennett, who died, as alleged, from the effects of kicks given by her husband, William Bennett, at No. 43 James street, on the 18th instant. The witnesses detailed the facts, as already published, and Bennett was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

By a provision of an act which passed the last Legislature, property-owners on Fourth Place are authorized to build on the thirty-three feet allotted to each owner of a house for a court-yard. The majority of the property-owners think the act is unconstitutional, and propose to contest the legality of the provision referring to them.

Superintendent Folk, when the new Commissioners of Police charged him with unlawfully sending out of this country, in charge of one Spittals, an English detective, a man named Neevis, charged with forgery, communicated at once with the English detective. That officer yesterday telegraphed to the Superintendent that he was about to start from England in order to testify before the Commissioners that Neevis went back to England voluntarily, and was not taken back by direction of Mr. Folk.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday and opened a large number of bids from contractors who have sent in estimates for furnishing food, clothing, &c., to the county institutions. Mr. Timothy Desmond, who arrived ten minutes after the box was closed for bids, entered a protest on the ground that he presented his bid four minutes before 12 M. by the City Hall clock. A committee of two was appointed to investigate the matter.

Ellen Mulcan, of No. 26 Withers street, called yesterday at the Eastern District Hospital to have several serious wounds dressed which were inflicted by her husband on Sunday night while he was under the influence of liquor. She was requested but refused to make a complaint against her husband. Another woman named Susan Noonan who was struck by her drunken husband on the head with an ax, called at the Eastern District Hospital to have her head dressed. She too refused to make complaint against her assailant.

A. F. Lewis was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandoning his wife in Ithaca, in this State. By mutual consent husband and wife separated twenty years ago, and he has since paid her an allowance. The allowance, it is said, was recently stopped. A Tompkins County Justice issued the warrant upon which Lewis was arrested. After he was taken into custody counsel for the prisoner procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Moore. Lewis was, however, remanded to the custody of Sergt. Hall, who made the arrest.

Judge Pratt yesterday granted a mandamus directing the County Treasurer to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay the salaries of ex-Charity Commissioners Ferguson, Wills, and Powell from the date of their removal up to the 1st of the present month. The amounts involved are $2,211 23 for Wills and Ferguson and $4,211 23 for Powell. It will be remembered that Wills, Powell, and Ferguson were convicted of malfeasance in office, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that the verdict was reversed on technical grounds by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

LONG ISLAND.

The census returns of the town of Jamaica, now in the hands of Mr. John S. Sutphin, County Clerk of Queens, show a population of 9,032.

John B. Madden, Civil Justice of Long Island City, and formerly member of Assembly from the Second Queens County District, lies very ill at his residence. The physicians entertain no hope of his recovery.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. John Colton has been assigned to St. Peter's, New-Brighton, in the absence of Father Conron, who sailed for Europe on Saturday last, on a health trip.

NEW-JERSEY.

Æneas Yux, aged fifteen, was drowned while bathing in a creek near Cedar Grove Tuesday afternoon.

Frank C. Jenning, aged fourteen, accidentally fell into the lock of the Morris Canal at Stanhope Tuesday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and brought to Newark, where his parents reside.

Smith Howell, the convict, who escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary Tuesday, was recaptured yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, at his residence in Hoboken, and taken back to jail. He is serving a three months' sentence for stealing a poll-book from the Fourth Ward on the day of the last Spring election.

Mrs. Schreiner, the woman who was thrown from a wagon in West Jersey street, Elizabeth, about a week ago, has since died from the injuries she received.

Mrs. Grimstead, a widow lady residing in Spring street, Elizabeth, fell down a flight of stairs at a late hour Tuesday night, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Joseph Clarkson attempted to jump on a horse car in Mulberry street, Newark, Tuesday afternoon, but missed his footing and fell under the wheels. His right leg was horribly lacerated, and he received other injuries of a severe character.

An old man named Blasius Lang committed suicide Tuesday, at his residence, in Preakness, near Paterson, by shooting himself through the head. The causes which prompted him to commit the rash act are unknown. Deceased was sixty years old.

A special election is to be held in Hoboken on Sept. 7, to choose a successor to Edward Dwyer, the member who was expelled from the Common Council for having been convicted of stealing a poll-book, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

A pigeon-match has been arranged, for $5,000, between Mr. John C. Heckscher, of this City, and Mr. H. W. Grude, of Philadelphia. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty birds from five traps placed five yards apart, thirty-five yards rise, 100 yards boundary, for $2,500 a side. The contest is to take place at Newport, R. I., on August 16. Large sums have already been wagered on the result, and Mr. Heckscher is the favorite at $100 to $70.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS
Who work with edge tools or fire often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—John Cinnamon, Mrs. John Cinnamon, Miss F. C. Wood, William B. Wood, Rev. P. Blake, Morton F. Plaut, Frank Wollstyn, J. B. Black, Samuel McAdam, Mrs. McAdam, George Elliott, Miss H. H. Andrews, Louis Witman, Thomas Brooks, William Brooks, E. Jones, J. Joseph, Joseph Carter, Alexander McPhail, George Wadsworth, Robert Russell.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—Miss Louise Barnes, Mrs. Kaufman and child, W. E. Dale, W. T. Marshall, Mrs. J. B. Remsen and two children, A. Ottinger, C. A. Frear, W. R. Dickerson, James Noble, A. C. Simmis, J. S. Borland, J. Sening, William Tilton, James Douglass, William B. Child and lady.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—Mrs. A. S. Tozier, Dr. C. A. Dugas, M. A. Dugas, Mrs. Towle, child and nurse, Miss Addie Towle, Miss Elie Towle, Miss M. Wiggin, Miss Lucy Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Sisson Steele and child, Miss Julia Leon and servant, Emil Carlsen, C. Harker, Mrs. Martines, J. B. Legont, Miss Elvira Legon, Miss Adelina Legont, Charles Le Cocq, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Basch and two children, Miss Louise Basch, George Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Fulton, George B. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Woolacott and three children, John Woolacott, Charles Moncktou, Miss C. Ellis, Mrs. E. Cooper and two children, Miss Ann Wilford, Mrs. Nicholas and two children, Mrs. L. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crowson, E. R. Greene, Miss Gould, Edward Webster, Philip Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Catteilo, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kampffe, Emile Gruben, Gustav Stern, Ella Dillon, Isaiah Dillon.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—Thomas Johnstone, Alexander Lamont, Mrs. James Massie, Rev. William Harvey and Lady, Miss Jessie Harvey, Miss Lily Harvey, P. B. Ferguson, Mr. Crighton, H. Templeton, Capt. J. P. Crosby, W. B. Dunn, J. Cunn, Mr. Wright and Lady, Miss Julia Wright, G. F. Berett, William G. F. Berett, H. W. White, Miss Lizzie Martin, Mrs. Gibson, Archibald Blair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:53 | Sun sets....7:18 | Moon rises..1:11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:59 | Gov. Island..5:48 | Hell Gate...7:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, July 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.

Barks Simeto, (Ital.,) Luna, Venice, J. C. Seager; Careenas, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Anna, (Ger.,) Sohmeyer, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Vibilia, (Br.,) Kenney, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Candido, (Ital.,) Cordone, Penarth Roads, for orders, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Brigs Shannon, Moore, Stralsund, Prussia, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Two Brothers, Thurlow, Stettin; T. Remick, Rose, Penarth Roads, for orders, Miller & Houghton; Nettie Chase, Chase, Kingston, Jam., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; C. C. Sweeny, White, Amsterdam, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Anna B., (Br.,) Secord, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Elizabeth B. Beard, (Br.,) Lewis, St. John, N. F., Heney & Parker; W. H. Worthington, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Elva, (Br.,) Bassett, Porto Plata, Halloran & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London July 14, via Havre 16th, with mdse. and 142 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 23, lat. 44 05, lon. 45 20, passed Br. bark Stambouli bound E.; 26th, lat. 42 15, lon. 60, a Cunard steam-ship, with loss of bowsprit and foretopgallant mast, do.; same date, lat. 42, lon. 60 20, steam-ship City of Berlin, do.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina July 23, Brunswick 24th, and Port Royal 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Hermann Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool July 13, via Boston 27th, to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Groat, Glasgow July 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Wallace, McCormack, Baltimore, via Hampton Roads to Jonas Smith & Co.

Bark Sara J. Sargent, Leighton, New-Haven, in ballast, to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Chimoea, (Norw.,) Haave, Galway 42 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Tyson, Havana July 18, in ballast to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Forbes, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Clara, (Ger.,) Dellwitz, Rotterdam 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. M. F. Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi, 22 ds., with wool, hides, &c. to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Avery, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elias Moore, Delgroat, Virginia.

Schr. B. M. Tilton, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Sophia Behrmann, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Research, (U. S.,) Hutchinson, mouth of the Mississippi 15 ds.

Schr. Venus, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. L. M. Leman, Leman, New-Haven.

Schr. Isabella Freeman, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Owen P. Hinds, Glendenin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Hallock, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Horton, Salem.

Schr. Uncas, Pendleton, New-London.

Schr. M. R. Shepard, Gandy, New-London.

Schr. New-Zealand, Wallets, Norwich.

Schr. D. M. French, Lovel, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvie, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Thompson, Fall River.

Schr. United States, Lynch, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Boston.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Lovell, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, White, Rockport, Me., with granite.

Schr. Osprey, Wilson, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. N. M. Rogers, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Hesperus, Wooster, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Selsey, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Delphi Allen, Bristol.

Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Howes, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Ashland, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; ships Belvedere, for Valparaiso; Lady Dufferin, for London; bark Excelsior, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; schr. Ruth Robinson, for Hamburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Anson Brown, Mills, from Hoboken, for Derby, Conn., with coal, while passing through Hell Gate, 2 P. M., 28th, struck on Steep Rocks. She commenced to fill, and drifted up to Sunken Marsh, and sunk in forty feet of water. The crew having no time to save anything, came ashore at Port Morris. The Captain has made arrangements with the Baxter Wrecking Co. to raise her as soon as possible.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BREMEN, July 26.—Arr. ship Baltimore, (Ger.,) Wenderhorst, from Baltimore.

HAVANA, July 27.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 28.—The following vessels arr. from the United States yesterday: Cambridge, Alfred, (Capt. George,) Marion, Ocean, (Capt. Bergh,) Lake [illegible], Lizzie Wright, Maxwell, Hamburg; the latter in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 21st, Georgietta, Proteus.

Arr. out on the 24th, [illegible], Regina Tolck.

Arr. out on the 26th, Homeward Bound, Anna E. Kranz, Von Koon.

Sld. for the United States—"Amaterna," Abraham Skalle, Flora, (Capt. Pedersen,) Mercator, [illegible], Malta, Bel Stuart, Melbourne, Strathearn, Stormy Petrel, Chieftain, Mataura, Antonietta.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York July 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, July 28.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York July 17 for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York July 17, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.